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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

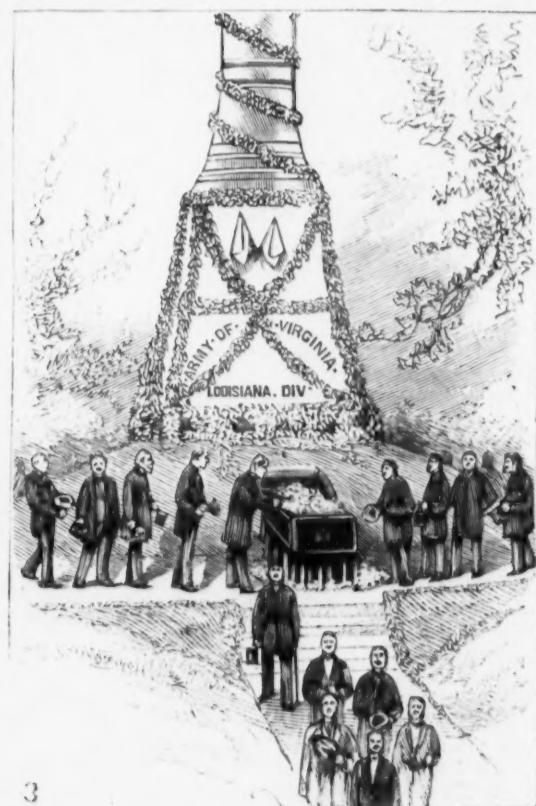
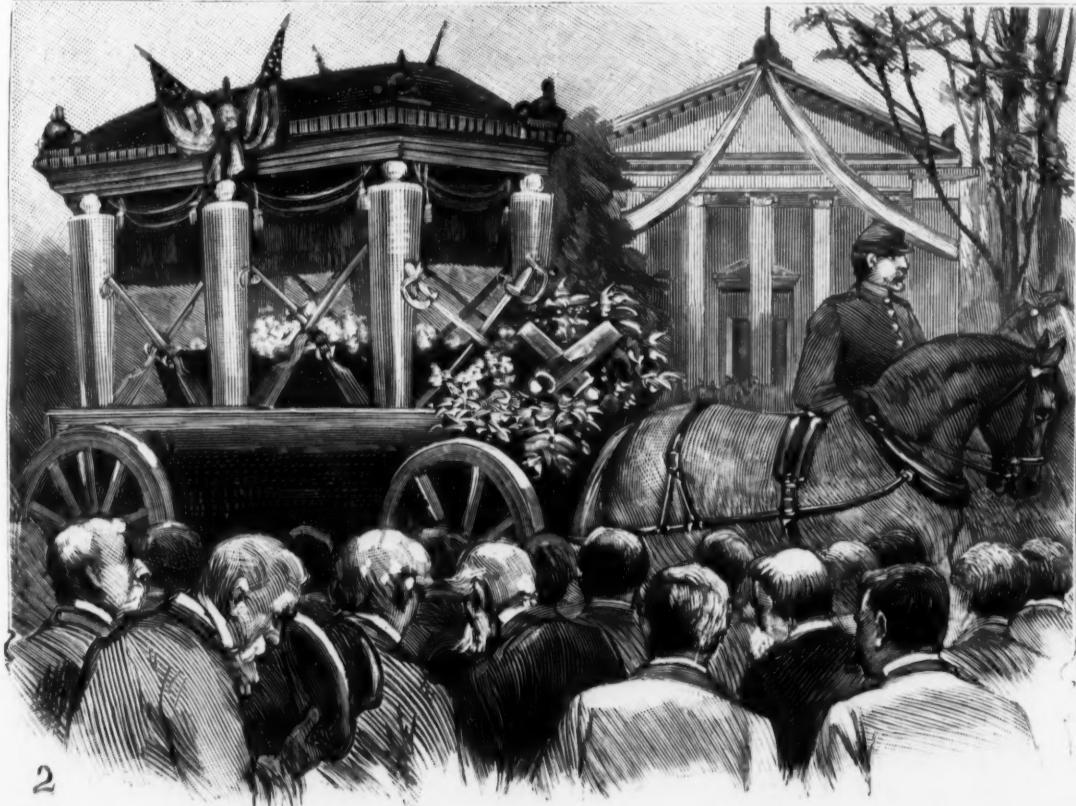
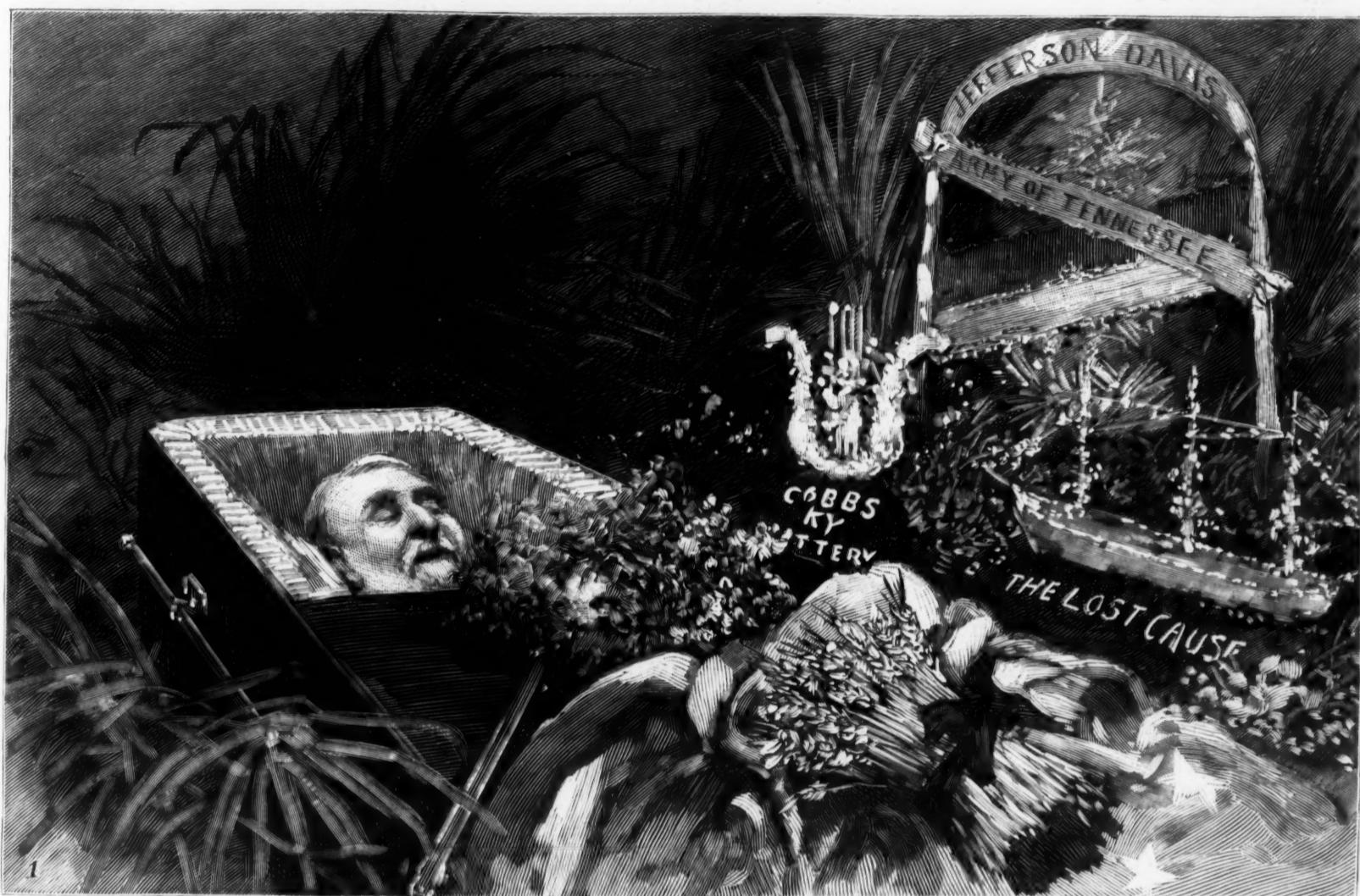


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1. LYING IN STATE: SCENE AT MIDNIGHT. 2. THE FUNERAL-CAR. 3. THE PLACE OF INTERMENT: VETERANS DEPOSITING FLOWERS.

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.  
110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
W. J. ARKELL,  
RUSSELL B. HARRISON.  
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

THE many friends throughout the country of General F. E. Spinner, formerly Treasurer of the United States, will regret to hear that he is slowly succumbing to the inroads of the cancer which has attacked his face. He is now at Jacksonville, Fla., and writes us that his eyesight is almost entirely gone. General Spinner is deeply interested in financial questions, and has written an article on "Silver Coinage and Panics," which will appear in the next number of *FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY*. It is one of the most interesting articles that the discussion of the silver question has evoked, and, as it is probably the last contribution to the public from the pen of General Spinner, will have special interest. In his letter to us the General writes these pathetic words: "I have four distinct invitations from as many different papers to write for them, but I have been obliged to decline them all. My first article in your paper has provoked this demand on me. My eyes are in such bad condition that, while I can just see to write, I cannot see to read. My doctor has forbidden me to write, and my poor eyes remonstrate against my doing so. The article herewith sent you was a very great tax on my eyes, so I have promised to do so no more. It is the last, and will forever remain the last, from my pen."

THE WORLD'S FAIR AND THE NATIONAL CENTRE—ST. LOUIS.

ASSUME it to be an unquestioned proposition that the people of the United States have determined that there shall be a World's Fair in 1892; that in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America the civilized nations of the world shall be invited to unite in an international industrial pageant, to be held within the confines of the American Republic, and which shall transcend in originality, extent, and beauty all similar events in the past. This great enterprise is not proposed in a spirit of national vanity, but in furtherance of the vital interests of civilization; that the greatest event of modern history shall have just and memorable recognition, and that the material and political benefits and blessings resulting to the human race from the work and heroism of Columbus may be fittingly illustrated.

The carrying out of so difficult and vast an undertaking is beyond the reach of individual, State, or municipal action, and as the whole nation is interested, the National Government must grant the authority and aid the execution. The consensus of public opinion that exists in favor of the Exposition leads me to believe that the necessary authority and assistance will be readily granted, and that all that remains to be decided is the question of location and the form of Governmental co-operation.

The city of St. Louis is a candidate for the location of the World's Fair, and it is my purpose to summarize the facts and arguments which demonstrate that this city is the most truly representative, the most suitable, and the most convenient place at which the Fair can be held in the United States, and that the peculiar advantages it offers stand wholly apart from local ambitions, and have their root in the facts of nature and of national development.

In speaking for the people of St. Louis and the State of Missouri on this interesting subject, it is proper to state that I do so by request of and in accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, of which the Governor of the State and the Mayor of St. Louis are members.

As early as the year 1884 the city of St. Louis was proposed as the most appropriate site for a World's Fair in 1892. In that year the first International Convention of Fair and Exposition Managers was held at St. Louis, opening Tuesday, June 3d, and a resolution was unanimously adopted proposing the Fair, and indorsing St. Louis as the site for it. Subsequently, in various gatherings at different places, the proposition and the place were heartily ratified and approved, and the idea received additional emphasis by the erection, in Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, of a noble bronze statue of Columbus, the gift of the late Henry Shaw.

In mentioning these historical facts, I do not seek to establish any prescriptive right on the part of St. Louis to the location, but to show that at the very origin of the enterprise St. Louis was first suggested as the most appropriate site, and the suggestion arose from the well-known fact of its central and representative situation.

With the lapse of years, and as the time for the Exposition approached, the proposed celebration awakened a general interest, and other cities became candidates for the location. New York, Chicago, and Washington declared themselves as competitors, and during the past summer these cities have presented various arguments in support of their claims. In the protracted and sometimes heated discussion that has taken place, the real nature of the question at issue has, I think, been occasionally obscured, and its national character reduced to merely local proportions. The advocates of particular cities have seemed to disregard the self-evident and fundamental proposition that the World's Fair of 1892 will be a distinctly national occasion, and that its location must be determined wholly irrespective of local and sectional considerations; that to be successful, it is not only desirable, but necessary, that it should be situated so as to best advance the national objects involved, and to meet the expectations and just demands of the people of the United States.

It is precisely at this point that the argument in favor of St. Louis becomes most forcible and convincing. From the very outset the claim of the city was based upon strictly national grounds, and the position taken at the first has never been changed. The citizens of St. Louis, and the vast body of population acting with them and supporting their position, ask for the World's Fair to be located here on the express grounds of national suitability, public convenience, and historical fitness and propriety. It is only because St. Louis groups the national pre-

requisites as a location that its citizens have put forward its claims with confidence, and, believing that Congress will approach the question in an impartial and patriotic spirit, we rely for a favorable decision on the natural and national facts which originally inspired and now support the candidacy of St. Louis.

It is admitted that if metropolitan size and wealth are to be the decisive elements, then the location must be given to New York; but it is impossible to believe that a decision will be made on merely superficial premises. The occasion in 1892 will, as above stated, be purely a national one. It will be a gathering of the civilized peoples for a grand international industrial display in celebration of one of the greatest events in the history of the world—the discovery of America—and it will afford the historic and most memorable opportunity for the United States, the greatest Power of the New World, to exhibit to all nations their progress, power, and resources. It is impossible, therefore, for Congress, in view of the character of the proposed Exposition, to ignore the indispensable features of a really wise and fitting location: to do so would be to imperil success. The St. Louis argument is expressly based upon these "indispensable features," and the assumed national character of the Exposition. St. Louis holds that the great gathering should not be held at any city situated on the coast-line, or other boundary of the country; that to be national it must be inland and central, and at a metropolis that is fairly representative of the agricultural, manufacturing, and varied industries that have built up national prosperity. The people's Exposition should certainly be situated near the centre of population and production. Otherwise it must necessarily be sectional and local, and its financial and industrial success cannot be guaranteed.

The World's Fair, then, demands for its location centrality in position, and a city representative of American energy and of continental development. These requirements are fully met by the city of St. Louis, and more fully and completely by it than by any other city of the interior. It groups all commercial and industrial characteristics, and it is the centre of the country's densest population and of its greatest system of transportation. These statements may be verified by statistics easily obtainable; ordinary school geographies will supply the data. But to avoid all question, I will here offer a form of proof supplied by the St. Louis Executive Committee. By circles drawn around New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, each circle having a radius of 500 miles, the following results are shown, both as to population and transportation:

|                       | Population 1880. | Population 1890. |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| New York Circle.....  | 20,117,000       | 24,385,707       |
| Chicago Circle.....   | 21,798,526       | 27,490,779       |
| St. Louis Circle..... | 23,838,016       | 30,584,905       |

The population for 1890 is taken from estimates recently published in Eastern papers.

|                               | Railroad Mileage. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| New York Circle contains..... | 34,369            |
| Chicago " " .....             | 45,749            |
| St. Louis " " .....           | 77,571            |

In addition to this preponderance of railroad mileage, St. Louis possesses the immense advantage of the river connections afforded by thirty-two rivers representing nearly 20,000 miles of navigable waters, and which afford the people, from near and remote points, the cheapest and readiest mode of access.

The above figures demonstrate that St. Louis is the centre of population and transportation, and it is the centre of production. This last is also unquestionable, for the city that is the centre of the valley of the Mississippi, and of the populous Central States, is admittedly the centre of the great productive regions. Within the St. Louis circle the staples of food and of manufacturing industry are produced in greater abundance than in any other equal extent of territory in the United States, or the world. It is the products of this vast section in cereals, iron, cotton, and other important commodities for human food and use, that constitute the foundation of national wealth; that yield the bulk of our exports, and maintain our diversified industries. Here is not only the seat of population, but of true national power. The people, the productions, the resources of the country are here grouped as a significant and splendid achievement, illustrating the triumph of American civilization in the continent Columbus discovered as a desolate wilderness. There is no citizen of St. Louis who will attempt for a moment to disparage the other great cities applying for the Fair. It is not in that spirit that we advocate the claims of St. Louis; the facts we offer are facts of nature and of history, and have no origin in local ambitions. On the same general grounds that marked Philadelphia as the place for the Centennial of 1876, we claim that St. Louis is indicated for the World's Fair of 1892. Philadelphia then, on account of historical incidents and associations—St. Louis now, by reason of its central and representative situation and character, and the history of national development.

Although placing its main reliance for a favorable decision on strictly national grounds and the national advantages it offers, St. Louis has not omitted any step necessary to commend its claims to Congress. It being assumed that the National Government will assist the great enterprise financially but will demand a guarantee against failure, St. Louis established a guarantee fund by public subscription, and fixed the amount at \$5,000,000. This fund has been raised on a legal and binding basis, and will be good for every dollar guaranteed, and a greater amount can be raised if necessary. It was not supposed that Congress would exact more than a reasonable guarantee, and hence the limit of \$5,000,000 was adopted, which will be ample for the purposes in view. The money St. Louis promises it will pay, and every subscriber knows exactly his liability. No subscriptions have been solicited outside our home population.

St. Louis offers the most picturesque and favorably situated site for the World's Fair buildings and grounds of any competing city. West of Grand Avenue, and either within or near Forest Park, there is a beautiful stretch of country, gently undulating, and possessing many charming scenic features. The most perfect system of drainage can be supplied by connection with the great Mill Creek sewer to the south. The site will be contiguous to the most important residence portion of the city, and the amplest means of access will be afforded by steam and electric railways, by cable and other street-car lines, while broad boulevards and improved streets will connect the Exposition grounds

with the centre of the city. In extent, situation, drainage, and accessibility the site offered is everything that can be desired for a great popular display.

As to the accommodation of large crowds of visitors, it may be said that St. Louis possesses many large and elegant hotels and a long list of smaller establishments, and these, with the additions that will be created before 1892, will furnish ample room for the care and entertainment of all the guests that may come. In past years, during the sittings of national conventions and the occurrence of the autumnal festivities, immense throngs have visited St. Louis and have been taken care of without difficulty or discomfort. The city, indeed, has a high reputation for public hospitality. Its markets as to meats, fish, game, fruits, vegetables, etc., are unsurpassed in the world, and there need be no apprehension that on the occasion of a World's Fair home and foreign visitors will not thoroughly enjoy their sojourn. All that money and enterprise can accomplish for their comfort will be duly attended to.

It is an economic proposition, but a highly practical and important one, that the Fair must be so situated as to invite a large and continuous attendance. Unless it has this kind of attendance it will be a failure financially, and, as a consequence, a failure in other respects. On this side of the question St. Louis is ahead of all competitors. A greater attendance can be secured here than at any city in the country. The reason is obvious. It is the centre of our densest population, and possesses the most extensive means of transportation. From all points in the country either its rivers or its railways yield means of access. Regular trains and boats can bring in here daily hundreds of thousands from points near and remote, and excursions may be kept going the whole summer season without interfering with the ordinary passenger traffic. All this means not only the financial success of the Exposition, but the convenience of the people generally, and in planning such an enterprise the convenience and enjoyment of our own people should be specially considered—first, because it is *their own* celebration, and second, because it is from them that the major portion of receipts must be expected.

For the financial and general success of the occasion our main reliance must be on home patronage and attendance. This has been the case with all international expositions. It is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 Americans visited the Paris Exposition, and doubling or trebling the latter figure to represent foreign attendance in 1892, how insignificant the total appears as a factor in the aggregate receipts. Besides, whatever number of foreigners may come, the results of their visit to the country will be reduced to the minimum of benefit if they are stopped at an eastern or northern coast-line and shown an Exposition, and then left to find their way home without any proper view or conception of our country or its people and productions. At a central location, like that afforded by St. Louis, they will not only see the World's Fair, but the interior of the country and its great natural and industrial features, its rivers, prairies, railroads, etc., acquiring some adequate idea of national wealth and magnitude. It is far more important that Old World visitors should see our country and our people, the practical exemplification of our institutions, than that they should see the Exposition. But both are rendered possible by holding the Fair at St. Louis, and the prospect of a trip to the interior will tend to increase the attendance from abroad.

The World's Fair at St. Louis will have the best displays of State products and industries. This will result from the central situation and the facilities of transportation. At the Philadelphia Exposition many of the States had only nominal representation. The same thing will happen in 1892 if the Fair be located at New York or Chicago. Neither city is central, and both are too remote from the great body of population. The argument for St. Louis acquires great strength from this consideration, for the individual State displays in 1892 must be brilliant and impressive in order to secure an adequate representation of national products and industries. The country and its people must be worthily illustrated in the great Exposition, or else the nation creating the occasion will suffer in comparison with displays made by its invited guests. That this unfortunate and discreditable result may not occur, the Fair should be located at St. Louis. Here centrality and accessibility will induce all the States and Territories to send their commodities, and a full exhibit of America's art and labor will make the occasion a great and memorable success.

As to displays from New World and Old World countries, the inland situation of St. Louis will not tend to diminish their extent or character. The city stands connected with the seaboard east and south by all the great railway lines, and from New Orleans and other Southern ports there is ample communication by river. Goods from all parts of the world can find rapid and cheap transportation to St. Louis from the seaboard, and in 1892 the ordinary rates may be expected to be reduced. Indeed, so far as foreign nations are concerned, the announcement of the fact that the Exposition will be held at the centre of population will probably stimulate interest, for it will insure particular exhibits being fully placed before the eyes of our population, and will remove the impression of the occasion being merely local or metropolitan in character.

There are many other points in favor of St. Louis that I might present, but I think sufficient has been said to demonstrate that this city offers peculiar and unrivaled advantages for the World's Fair.

It has been often said of the people of the United States by foreign and not always unfriendly critics, that they are so deeply absorbed in business activities as to be often unmindful of patriotic duties. I do not believe this to be true of any proposition affecting national honor or safety, however it may occasionally find illustration in matters of domestic concern. But the World's Fair location is just one of those questions that involve patriotic principles without declaring so on their face, and for this reason there is danger of deciding it according to local and personal preferences—there is danger of overlooking national interests amid the clamor of local ambitions. It is this consideration that has induced me to lay special stress on the national aspects of the question of location. If the facts and advantages offered in support of St. Louis were not national in character and bearing I would not hope for a favorable decision, but that they are of this character is self-evidently true. St. Louis bases its expectation

of success on these facts, and that Congress will approach their consideration in a spirit of wise and liberal statesmanship.

CHARLES H. JONES,  
Chairman of the St. Louis World's Fair Executive Committee.

#### FAIR PLAY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

"With the election of a Republican President the editor was insane enough to think there was going to be an administration of the Government of which a young Republican might be proud, and of which it might be an honor to be, even in a small way, a part. He therefore foolishly allowed himself to become a candidate for the office. But the editor himself is eminently satisfied (he does not say pleased) with the outcome. He is glad that he is not to be placed in a position which might seem in any degree to demand a cordial support of the Administration of the cheapest pattern of the *genus homo* that ever was wafted into the Presidential chair."—*Manchester (N. H.) Press*.

WE quote the expression of the editor of the *Manchester Press* not because it deserves special attention, but because it is one of numerous complaints like it. Such complaints are not unusual at the beginning of a President's Administration. Throughout the first, and even the second year of Mr. Cleveland's term, he was more bitterly assailed, if that were possible, by newspapers and politicians of his own party than by those of his opponents. When we contemplate the weakness of human nature, and the boundless ambition of the voter and the party worker, and when we frankly consider how few opportunities there are to gratify this ambition, it is simply wonderful that complaints are not overwhelming in number, if not in character.

Very few have the faintest conception of the pressure for public place against which a newly elected President must stand. All his Cabinet officers must share in the physical and mental discomfort which this pressure occasions. Think of fifty candidates for a single consulate, each of them with fifty friends, more or less influential—some of them with five hundred—all personally pressing their particular claims for "recognition" upon the attention of the President and the Secretary of State; all sending to the White House and to the Foreign Department Senators, Representatives in Congress, clergymen, physicians, editors—any one and every one who has, or is believed to have, any acquaintance or influence with the official whose favor is sought.

Granting that each of the fifty applicants for a little consulate is pressing his cause through the efforts of only ten men, this makes five hundred persistent and anxious inquirers seeking the ear of the Secretary of State and the eye of the President, and all about one petty office. Considering further the large number of consulates open to competition, and that large as the list is it is but a small fraction of the entire number of places which are sought, it is amazing that many are disappointed, and that among the thousands who fail, here and there one is found who makes his personal grievance an occasion for venomous spite toward the Administration? It would be marvelous if it were otherwise.

Human nature is much alike the world over. It does not differ greatly among the members of the two great political parties in the United States. Editors are human, as we have seen and know. Distinguished Senators and Members of Congress air their private grievances in public and show their sore spots as if they found comfort in making the exhibition, and particular comfort if they could at the same time look at the sores of others. Meanwhile the party worker in multitudinous array clamors for "recognition," and spreads distrust among the thoughtless rank and file.

Now, is this fair? Is it just and right? Should not the Administration have a fair trial? It is young yet. It is in its first year. Not ten months have passed since the President's inauguration. He has been beset from morn till night by friends, by strangers, by persons of high and low degree in and out of public life. A constant clamor for office has greeted his ears as he arose and almost disturbed his slumber when he took scant time for sleep. Not even the table has been free from the voice of importunity, and the church is not always too sacred to escape the footsteps of the office-seeker. The President himself has not been heard to utter a word of complaint. He knows that it is not an extraordinary condition of affairs. It has been so in recent years with every successive Presidential change, and no less so since the civil-service law has been in force.

Bear in mind, too, that every man who is proposed for an important appointment is not only opposed by his enemies, but also by those who fear his success, and who wish to injure his prospects that their own may be improved. Remember that the President is under a moral obligation to perform his duties first with a just regard to the success of the public service. He cannot be controlled by whims and fancies, neither can a mere feeling of friendship or gratitude to influential and distinguished citizens overcome and override his judgment. It is obviously impossible for him to know the deservings of every candidate for public place. He must, in the very nature of things, listen to the advice of friends, but he would do himself, his party, and his country a grave wrong if, when charges are made against one who seeks public place, he did not make an effort to learn the

truth for himself, irrespective of any pressure that might be brought to bear.

Furthermore, while striving to please his friends and his party, the President must first of all strive to perform his duty to the country. If the choice between two candidates lies between a man of conceded capacity and fitness for the place and another whose fitness and capacity remain to be proven or are in doubt, the duty of the President, as he sees it and as every fair-minded citizen must see it, is to appoint the former, whether he has political influence behind him or not.

Let us not be misunderstood. So long as public offices are open to the public, and so long as Congressmen and Presidents are elected by parties, just so long will there be partisans and partisan office-seekers. We have nothing to say against this. It is the privilege of the man who thinks he is fit for a public place, and that he can honestly earn a living by it, to seek it by every influence he can command, but it is only just to the President that he, as the party's chief representative, should be permitted freedom of choice in the selection of public officers according to his best lights and under the inspiration of his best judgment.

The President stands in a peculiar place. He bears the burdens of a great responsibility. Those who press upon him for public office occupy an entirely different position. They cannot, if they would, comprehend the difficulties that surround him, the burdens that weigh upon his shoulders, the obligations which he must ever bear in mind. It would be marvelous if a President made no mistakes of judgment. It would be a miracle if he did not disappoint not a few. The days of miracles have passed. Let us give the Administration a fair chance on its merits. It is so easy to find fault, and it is so natural to become distrustful and suspicious simply because fault is found, that very often the greatest injustice is done to the conscientious and deserving.

Whatever President Harrison's political opponents may have to say against his Administration, let Republicans concede to it first of all a fair opportunity to show what it can and will do. That opportunity it has not had.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

IT was the irony of fate that gave Lincoln to the assassin and spared Jefferson Davis to the peaceful hours of a serene old age. Abraham Lincoln lived just long enough to see the first gray dawn of the glorious sun of re-established Union. Perhaps it was the providence of God that spared Jefferson Davis to live to enjoy the full light of the sun that has risen over an undivided and non-sectional Union.

The implacable chief of the short-lived Confederacy lived to realize his error if he did not acknowledge his crime. The last expression from his pen was read at a recent centennial celebration in a North Carolina village. It was the first of all Mr. Davis's public utterances since the close of the war that did not magnify and glorify the cause of disunion higher than the glory of the Union itself. In this respect it was the most creditable expression of Mr. Davis's since his retirement from public life.

Jefferson Davis was not more responsible for secession and disunion than a dozen other eminent Southern statesmen. The accident of popular choice made him the president of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and his position during the war, and his unrelenting and bitter nature after the war, made him seem the most conspicuous representative of secession and disloyalty. His untimely and foolish public utterances after the Rebellion would have continually stirred up strife and reopened the wounds of the war, but for the fact that he was looked upon in the North merely as a disappointed, sour old man, who had survived the humiliation of what always seemed to him to have been a personal defeat. In the South, while Mr. Davis was respected and perhaps revered, the most thoughtful regretted his persistence in needlessly setting forth the merits of a defeated cause.

Other prominent Confederates, conspicuous men like Alexander Stephens, the vice-president of the lost cause, drifted with the tide instead of trying to stay its impetuous and overwhelming force. Jefferson Davis had been a brave soldier in the Mexican War. He had had an honorable career in Congress. He was an eloquent speaker, and in many respects an uncommonly gifted man. The one great infirmity of his constitution was his absolutely unbending and unyielding nature. With many generous instincts and a heart that was often most kindly disposed, he had something of the Indian's unforgiving nature and all the impetuosity that Southern blood can give.

Jefferson Davis was the last of the irreconcilables. He never sympathized with the New South. To the end of all earthly he clung to the errors of a discarded and dishonored political creed. The people of the South who mourn over the tomb of a Stephens and a Lee will only sigh over the grave of Jefferson Davis.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of the first bills introduced in Congress at the present session provided for the expenditure of \$126,000,000 during the next twelve years for coast defenses. This is the time to begin the work. We have a surplus revenue; we need coast defenses, and the expenditure of the money will stimulate trade and business. Three good reasons for pushing Senator Dolph's Fortifications Bill.

AFTER having escaped the horrors of a protracted journey through Africa in the midst of mutinous followers, it was a strange misfortune that Emin Bey should fall from the balcony of a house in Zanzibar and sustain probably fatal injuries. Perhaps the singular hesitation of Emin Bey to leave the equatorial province with Stanley was due to a foreboding of evil if he should return to civilization.

THE flight of the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives with nearly \$100,000 in money, belonging mostly to Congressmen, would not have been possible if the recommendation of General Spinner, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and of his successors had been carried out. For years every successive Treasurer of the United States has recommended, in his annual report, that the disbursement of the ap-

propriation for the compensation and mileage of Congressmen should be made on a more careful system. This recommendation has never been adopted. So Congress itself is responsible for the loss by the default of the cashier. Incidentally it may be remarked that the flight of this Democratic office-holder recalls the former war-cry of his party, "Turn the rascals out!"

AMONG the bills introduced into Congress are several against Trusts. That of Senator Ragan, of Texas, makes any combination unlawful which seeks to prevent competition in the manufacturing, making, purchase, sale or transportation of merchandise, produce, or commodities. Some labor unions might take exception to this. Indirectly it is charged against them that they aim at nothing less than to prevent competition in the manufacture of commodities by confining it entirely to members of the union. If the fight against the trusts of capital is successful, it would not be surprising if a contest should arise against the labor trusts or unions, and then perhaps public sentiment may change its tone.

THE re-election of Senator Ingalls as President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the absence of the Vice-president was made by a unanimous vote. This is a compliment well deserved. Mr. Ingalls has been one of the best presiding officers the Senate has ever had. Quick, courteous, ready for all emergencies, and a skillful parliamentarian, he is almost an ideal presiding officer. A better choice could not have been made from the Republican members of the body.

THE revelation made during the investigation of the Dock Department of this city, that the dredging company having contracts to do city work was in the habit of dumping mud into the docks at night and dredging it out again the next day, is one of the most shameful exposures recently made in reference to our municipal misgovernment. Evidently the Legislature should pay prompt attention to the dock board. It looks, also, as if the District-Attorney might find some work in that direction.

THE union of the States of Central America is a matter of considerable importance to the promoters of the Nicaragua Canal project, as it puts an end to the fears of a conflict over the work between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Preliminary work on the canal is being pressed forward, and by next spring the dredges will be in operation and thousands of laborers will be digging the water-way which is to unite the two oceans. It looks very much as if the project would be hastened to completion.

IT is always a pleasure to refer to the kindly acts of the wealthy women of New York City. One of the most generous of these givers is Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. She has recently provided the means for the erection of a woman's lodging-house in this city, the corner-stone of which has just been laid. The building will cost \$200,000, and will have eighty-five sleeping-rooms, a restaurant, parlors, and offices, for the benefit of poor young women, strangers in the city, who need protection and a home. Such benefactions are a crown of glory to those who devise them.

STANLEY's three years' journey in Africa will no doubt change the geographies. He has located the course of the Aruwim River, the location of the Mountains of the Moon, and established the connection between the Albert Edward Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza lakes. These are only a part of his geographical discoveries, and the map-makers will take notice accordingly. In his letter to the *New York Herald* Stanley notes the remarkable deliverance of himself and his associates from the dangers and calamities that befall other visitors to the Congo region. With a manliness that stands to his credit he says the vulgar will call it luck, the unbeliever will call it chance, but that he owes the preservation of himself and his party to the watchfulness of their Creator. He closes his letter with these words: "Thanks be to God for ever and ever."

THE appointment of Circuit Judge David J. Brewer of Kansas to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Matthews, was a surprise, but not a disappointment. Even the Democratic newspapers which have so persistently misrepresented the purpose and intention of the President in reference to filling this vacancy, concede that Judge Brewer's appointment is in every way wise and commendable. Recall the abuse heaped upon President Harrison by the Democratic and mugwump press because of a mere unfounded and uncorroborated rumor that he proposed to appoint Attorney-general Miller to a place upon the Supreme Bench; columns of the most vituperative and scandalous criticism were aimed at the President, who has, as is now revealed, never deserved a word of it all. This is a revelation of latter-day politics. Venom and spite have entirely supplanted a sense of fair play and justice in the Democratic and mugwump press, so far as their treatment of the Administration is concerned.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's straightforward commendation of the Dependent Pension Bill has aroused the opposition of the Democratic newspapers. They should remember that President Cleveland set an example to President Harrison by giving his signature to the Mexican Pension Bill. This did for the Mexican pensioners what the Dependent Pension Bill proposes to do for veterans of the Civil War. President Cleveland signed the Mexican Pension Bill, it was understood, because a large number of Southern people, including many Confederates, were benefited by its provisions. If it was right to enact that law, it would be much more just, not to say generous, to pass the bill recommended by President Harrison. Twenty-five years ago, if any one had said that the Democratic press of the country would in time be found in an attitude of opposition to the claims of the dependent Union veterans for partial support, the allegation would have been spurned as malicious and baseless. Under the influence of Democratic tendencies and teachings, a part of the people of the North seem to have forgotten the sacrifices made by the brave men who saved the Union from destruction.



MRS. THOMAS B. REED, WIFE OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—PHOTO BY BELL.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

**J**N the nomination of David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President has shown his accustomed wisdom and sagacity.

Judge Brewer is a man of marked personal dignity, ability, and learning, and has for years had high rank as a jurist. Many of his decisions as circuit judge involving complicated interstate questions have attracted wide attention, particularly those construing the prohibition and railroad laws of the States included in his circuit.

David Joseph Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, on June 20th, 1837, his father being a missionary, and his mother a member of the well-known Field family, being a sister of Justice Stephen J. Field. Judge Brewer was educated at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. He studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York City, and at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1858, and was admitted to the Bar in New York City. He presently removed to the West and began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, afterward removing to Leavenworth, Kan., where he early took a prominent place in his profession. He served two terms of six years each on the Bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and had entered upon the third term when President Arthur appointed him Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, comprising the States of

Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. In that position he has added to his reputation for ability and conscientiousness. One who knows him well says of him: "He is a stalwart man, endowed with great power of labor and great industry in his profession, and a man, besides, of great

independence. He is a perfectly fearless man on the Bench, and will not hesitate for a moment in presence of any responsibility if he is once convinced that he is pursuing the proper course. I should say, too, that Judge Brewer has a great deal of the old Puritan element engrafted in his nature, for both his parents were New-Englanders. Judge Brewer is, I know, a strictly just man, and is a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Leavenworth, Kansas."

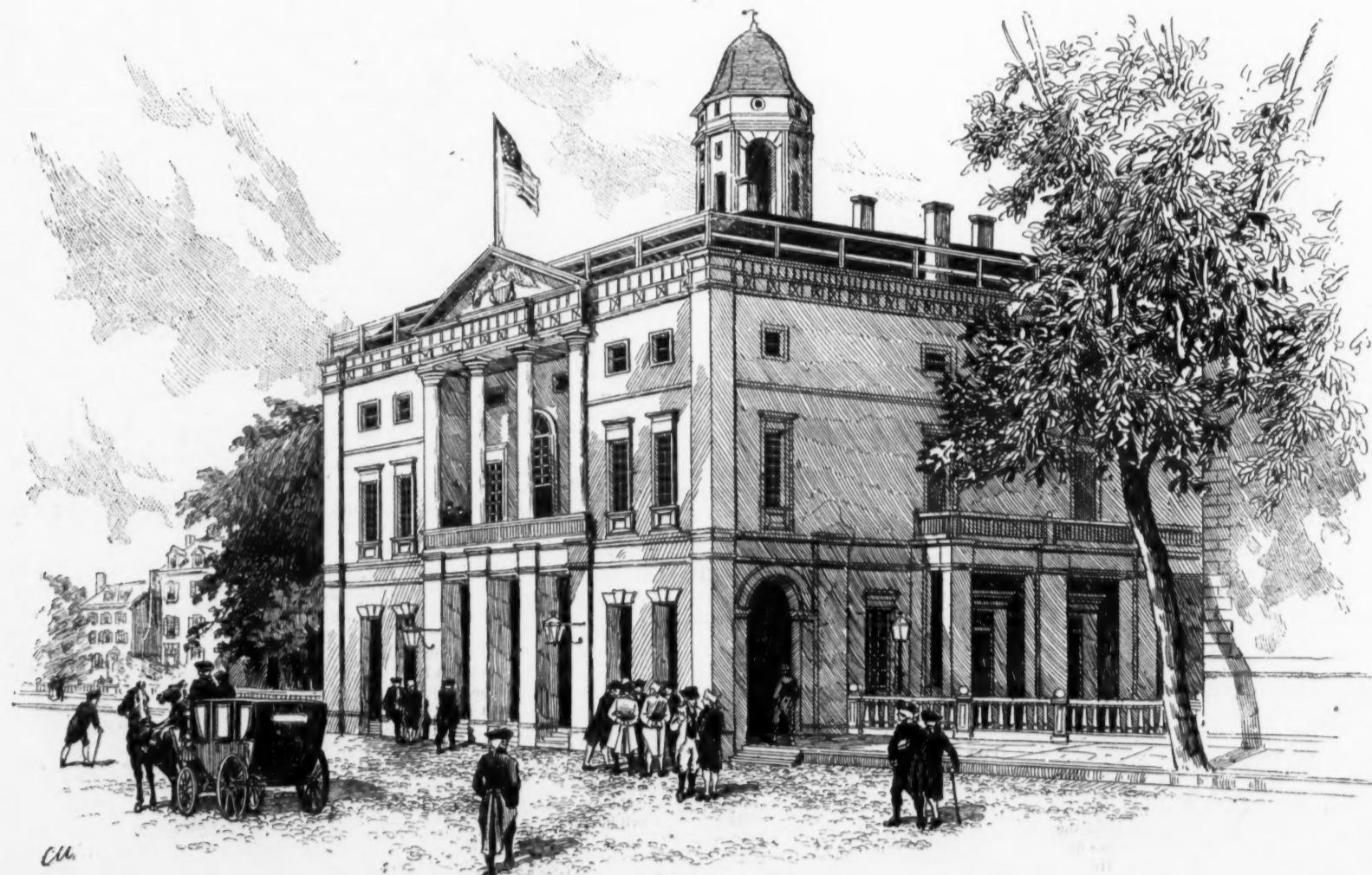
THE SECOND LADY IN THE LAND.

**T**HE wife of Speaker Reed is not new to the fashionable life of the capital. During the twelve years her husband has served in Congress Mrs. Reed has passed the winters in Washington, and, while not very aggressive in her social methods, she has enjoyed wide popularity among her lady acquaintances. Mrs. Reed, whose maiden name was Susan Merrill, was born in Center Harbor, Maine. Her father, Rev. S. H. Merrill, was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of the Congregational Church in that section of New England. The daughter was finely educated, and in 1870 became the wife of Thomas B. Reed, who had just entered the office of Attorney-general of his State. Their marriage took place at Portland, and that became their home. Mrs. Reed is exceedingly well read, and with her cultivated and refined nature, happy flow of conversation, and ready adaptability to social situations and emergencies, will adorn the social side of the chief office of the House of Representatives.

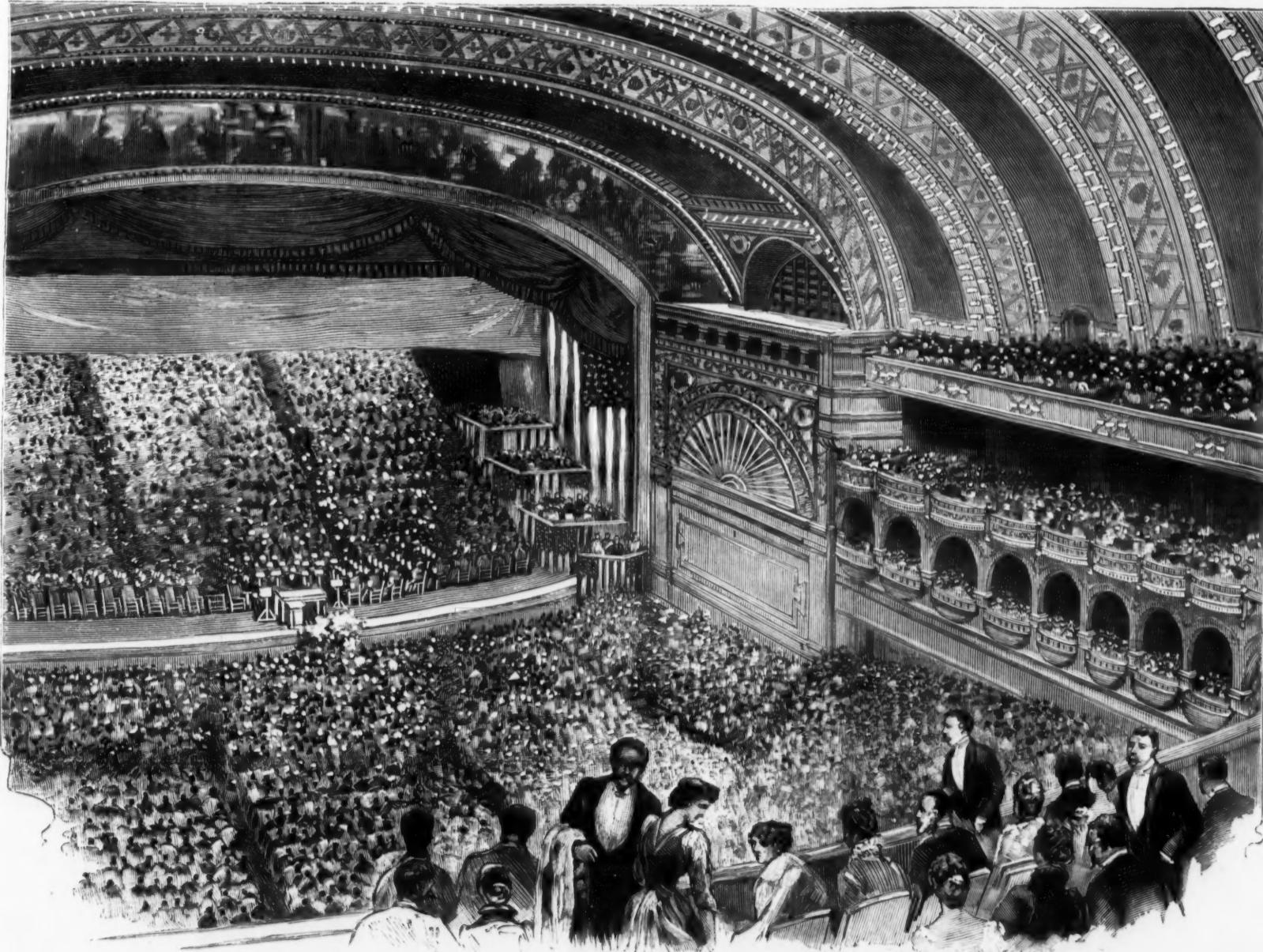
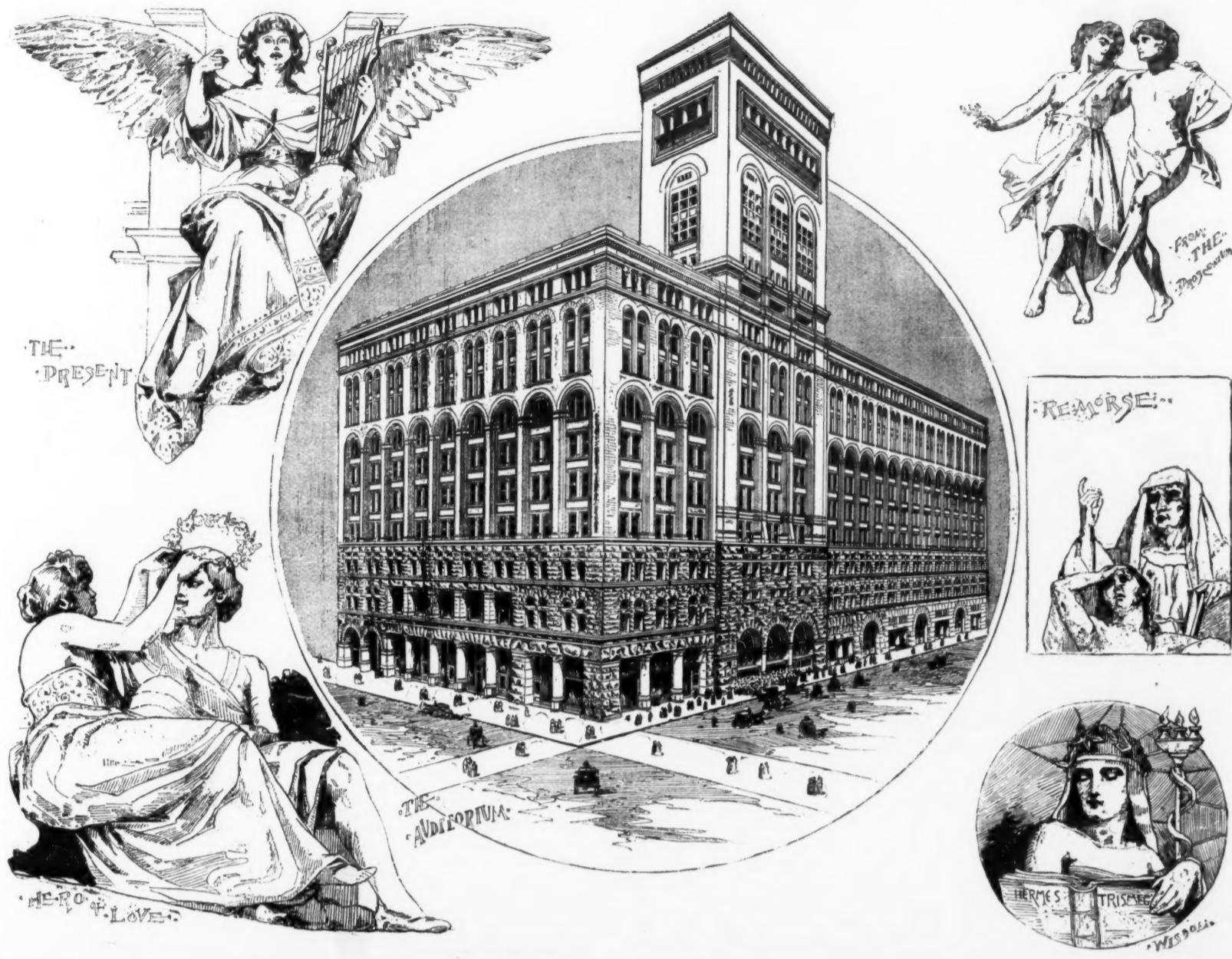


*David J. Brewer*

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE U. S. SUPREME COURT.  
PHOTO BY THOMSON, KANSAS CITY.



THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST MEETING OF CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.—FEDERAL HALL, ON BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, WHERE THE FIRST CONGRESS MET.—[SEE PAGE 356.]



ILLINOIS.—THE OPENING OF THE MAGNIFICENT AUDITORIUM BUILDING IN CHICAGO, DECEMBER 9TH.—SOME OF THE ALLEGORIAL FIGURES OF THE PROSCENIUM ARCH.—FROM SKETCHES BY WILL E. CHAPIN.—[SEE PAGE 355.]

## A VISION OF YOUTH.

**N** meadows sweet where my bare feet  
Once twinkled in the clover,  
And bloom and bee delighted me  
Ere I became a rover,  
Bearded and gray I stray to-day,  
And from them to the wildwood,  
Again to seek—again to speak  
The happiness of childhood.

Cooled by the breeze near whisp'ring trees  
I lie and look and listen,  
Till Nature's truth and dreams of youth  
In all their glory glisten.  
In changing skies my happy eyes  
Find castles great and steeped,  
That years ago, full well I know,  
I built and owned and peopled.

Ill-fortune, tears, mistakes that years  
Have added to life's sorrow  
I thrust behind—keep out of mind—  
Forget until to-morrow:  
Nor cloud nor storm could now transform  
This vision of my pleasure,  
E'en after rain I'd try again  
To find the rainbow's treasure.

J. A. WALDRON.

## NEILA SEN.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

## CHAPTER IV.

**D**UDLEY FORDYCE, wearied by an entire night's hard mental application and physical toil in certain experimental work that deeply engrossed him, sat at a big square window of his laboratory, resting. Before him, and far below, spread a broad expanse of miasmatic meadow-lands; beyond them the Hudson River glowed in the morning sunlight like a sheet of gold, through which rapidly moving steam-vessels drew lines of snow; and from its farther shore, rising to a broken horizon-line against the cloudless blue sky, stretched the great American metropolis. With the aid of a powerful binocular his sight swept the picturesque mass of roofs, turrets, pinnacles, chimneys, and spires in the distance, until he

picked out the lofty pile known as the "Kickapoo Flats," where his friend Godfrey lodged. Languidly, with just a faint touch of envy, he thought, "I wonder if that lucky fellow is even awake yet?" Pushing forward into the sunlight a large concave mirror, the standard of which was fixed in a slide upon the table beside him, he directed a powerful beam of concentrated light from it upon a particular window of Godfrey's rooms, and for a little time seemed to be watching for some recognition of it, but seeing none, laid down the binocular and pushed the reflector back again, murmuring to himself: "Asleep yet—or gone out."

A stockily built little Irishman, with short cropped red hair and a glowing ruff of side-whiskers and throat-beard framing a shrewd, good-natured face, busied himself about the laboratory, cleaning and putting in place the tools, apparatus, and materials used in the preceding night's experiments. As he worked, he sang very softly, through his nose, "Rise up, young William Riley, and come along with me"—just that much of the old ballad and no more, repeating it monotonously and apparently unconsciously. Coming near to his employer, he suspended his operations and asked, in a tone of sympathy:

"Won't ye be goin' home to bed, sor?"

"Oh, no, Patrick. I will be all right after a little rest."

"But sure ye'd better lie down on the bench and take a nap nor be sittin' up there. It's three days now ye've been workin' all night."

"It would be of no use for me to lie down. I am too nervous to sleep, and my head aches too severely."

"See there, now! Why don't ye do what I've told ye over and over? I'll go bail that if ye'll wear a snake-skin around yer head, the devil another ache ye'll have in it while ye do."

"Do you think, Patrick, that that recipe is as good as the one you gave me against nose-bleed?" asked Fordyce, with a faint smile.

"The wearin' of a dead toad in a bag around yer neck? In-dade it is. I'm as sure of both them reates as I am that me name's McCroddy."

"Well, I'll—get somebody else to try them, if I can."

He spoke drowsily, and his eyes closed. McCroddy turned away, humming—or rather crooning—"Rise up, young William Riley," and went on with his work. His voice seemed to have the effect of a lullaby upon his weary master.

A couple of hours went by, during which the young inventor slept soundly. Then he was suddenly awakened by the throwing open of his door and the brisk entry of two persons, who seemed to bring in with them, upon the quiet of the laboratory, a great wave of the life and animation and vigor of the world outside. The two were Harold Godfrey—who came in with a cheery "Hello, Dudley!"—and his cousin, Millicent Reese, whose sparkling eyes, flushed cheeks, beaming smile, and bright-colored hat and gown made her seem a real goddess of spring.

"I met Cousin Harold on Twenty-third Street," she explained, "and he told me he was coming over here, so I made him bring me along for a peep into your enchanted cavern."

"It was only a dull workshop until you brought the enchant-

ment into it," replied Dudley, gallantly, regarding her with unconcealed admiration.

"Oh, how prettily he said that! And with scarcely a perceptible effort!" exclaimed the mischievous girl, with an affectionate surprise. "Why did you never tell me, Harold, that your friend could throw off such posies of thought in that easy way?"

"Come! come!" exasperated Harold. "You must not make fun of Dudley. I am used to your nonsense, and don't mind it; but he is not like me."

"He is not! Oh, then I am sure that I shall like him ever so much."

Notwithstanding the saucy sparkle in her eyes, and her "chaffing" manner, it seemed to Dudley that there was a little ring of something very near to sincerity in her tone, as if she might really mean what she said so lightly. But, how preposterous the idea was, he said to himself the next moment. She a rich, beautiful girl, with a host of admirers, no doubt; he, a still struggling inventor, with his genius yet to be proved. Ah! to think of her would be only a day-dream.

His thought must have flashed some betraying expression of sadness into his face that her keen eyes detected, for she instantly dropped her mischievous manner, and, in a tone of real kindness and interest, said:

"Forgive my vice of jesting, Mr. Fordyce. Indeed, I don't mean any harm by it. I was truly desirous of coming over to see where you work. I have heard so much about you from Harold, you know, and am so really interested in the wonderful science to which you devote yourself, that I want to learn all about it that I can. Of course I won't pretend to understand it, even a little bit of it, but it fascinates me. Now, just let me look about a little, for the gratification of my feminine curiosity, while you and Harold get through the business that brought him over."

And without waiting for an answer she turned away and began a leisurely inspection of her surroundings.

"These drawings," began Harold, promptly, unrolling a bundle of sheets upon the table, "arrived this morning, and I find they are not all right yet. A change is wanted, and I think I see where it ought to come, but before making it I deemed it best to consult you."

Dudley listened to him, and tried to look at the drawings, but his eyes kept wandering away to the goddess of spring roaming curiously about the laboratory. Another pair of eyes followed her sharply—those of Mr. Patrick McCroddy, who having been interrupted in his "draw of the pipe" by her advent and the waking of his master, affected occupation in aimless doings here and there, while he watched her. She had a way of poking things with a finger, that he seriously disapproved of.

"I wonder what she'll upset or break first?" he grumbled to himself.

"What is that?" she demanded of him.

"Vacyumpump, ma'am," he replied, shortly.

"Is that an engine?"

"It is, ma'am; a gas-engine."

"And this is a dynamo, is it not?"

"It's a good guesser ye are, ma'am."

"And that?"

"An assistance coil, ma'am."

"Resistance, you mean, don't you?"

"Sure it'll answer for aither."

"Is there electricity in these wires now?" she asked, laying her hand upon one connected with the dynamo.

"By the blessin' of God there ain't, or ye'd never go grabbin' another that way."

Millicent looked up at him in surprise, and then burst into a ringing laugh, he was so funnily serious. A great board bearing many little "incandescent" lamps, and looking, she thought, like a huge square pudding stuck full of glass plums, attracted her attention, and she asked Patrick what it was. He scratched his head in bewilderment, but with truly Hibernian aversion to confessing ignorance, replied, in a tone of grave reprobation:

"Ye'll excuse me, ma'am; but it's not the sort of thing for a young leddy to be talkin' about wid a gentleman."

This time she fairly screamed with laughter, and holding her sides, exclaimed, panting:

"Oh, dear! I wonder if you know how excruciatingly funny you are!"

Patrick glared at her with offended dignity for a moment, and strode away, endeavoring to conceal his discomfiture by the air of indifference with which he hummed "Rise up, young William Riley, and come along with me."

The business of the two young men having been by this time completed, they joined Millicent, and Mr. Fordyce would gladly have explained to her everything in his laboratory, but she said:

"No; your man has already drawn the line, and I will not risk going beyond it. But you will come over some evening and tell me all that is proper for me to know, will you not? You come so seldom that you are positively growing to be a stranger. If Harold will not bring you, come without him."

The suggestion of a propriety limitation in his branch of science momentarily amazed Dudley, but was lost sight of in his pleasure at receiving so kind and cordial an invitation, to which he made as fitting a reply as he could, with more earnestness than coherency, he feared.

As Harold and his cousin were driving back to New York, he said to her:

"Millicent, it strikes me that you are doing your best to drag my unsuspecting friend Dudley into a flirtation."

"Hello! You have at last thought of something else than your 'Pearl of the Orient,' have you?"

"That's an evasion, Millicent. Don't dodge the question or try to introduce extraneous issues."

"And pray what right have you, sir, to interfere with my flirtations, even supposing your guess to be correct—which I do not at all admit?"

"The right every one ought to take to prevent mischief being done for fun. Dudley's nature is too earnest for that sport. If you lured him into caring for you at all, he would do so with his whole heart and soul. It might be amusement for you, but death to him. They were not boys, but girls, who threw stones at the frogs. Dudley is a frog that I will not have stoned if I can help

it. I don't know but what I shall have to warn him against you."

Millicent did not reply, but furtively drew down her veil over her face, and they rode along for some distance in silence. Suddenly, at a turn in the road, a sportive puff of wind caught the light veil and flung it back. Harold, who happened to look at her in that same instant, started with such astonishment as almost made him drop the reins.

"Why, Milly!" he exclaimed. "What are you crying about?"

With a dexterous twitch she brought the veil back to its place, but was silent.

"Come, Milly," he persisted; "is it because I said I might have to warn Dudley against you? Of course I will say nothing unless I think it is really necessary. But, even if it offends you—I meant what I said. Dudley has too good and honest a heart to be made a girl's plaything."

"Oh, Harold!" she answered, half sobbing through her veil, and nervously clutching with both hands his nearest arm, "you are such a dreadfully downright, hard-headed fellow. I do believe you think a girl ought to be able to show her heart to you as a man would a patent-right; but I—I—can't, even if you are my cousin."

Harold's serious face lightened up.

"I don't demand your confidence," he said, "but, if I thought you were in earnest, Milly—that you really liked Dudley, why, I don't know but what I'd cap your game for you."

"You would!" she exclaimed, joyously, hugging his arm. "Then, you dear old chap, you shall have your reward in advance, for when you take me around to-night to meet your little Cinchalese *protégée*, I'll tell her all the sweet things I know about you; all I know that are true, and more, too, if necessary."

## CHAPTER V.

**M**R. JEHIEL CLUTCHLEY, notwithstanding his deliberation in dealing with the concerns of others, was by no means one who "let the grass grow under his feet" in his own affairs. Had it been practicable, he would have exercised the authority vested in him by Judge Claggitt's order within the hour of its procurement, but, having certain preliminary preparations to make, he restrained his impatience until the next day. Meantime he had his housekeeper—Mrs. Ann Parker—put a couple of rooms in order "for the reception of a guest," and took certain other precautionary measures that need not be detailed at present, as more particular reference to their application will hereafter be necessitated. When, on the day succeeding her visit to his office, he presented himself in Neila's little parlor she scarcely recognized him, he was so much more pleasant and kindly than he had appeared in their former interview. Those who knew him best would have been afraid of him when he took such pains to make himself agreeable.

"I have come," he said, genially, "to learn how you are located here, and to see if we cannot make pleasanter and more suitable arrangements for you."

"Your thought is a kind one," answered the unsuspecting girl, "but indeed I am as well here as I presume it is possible for me to be in a land where everything is necessarily so very strange to me. It is quite true that at times I have a sense of being lost among all the multitude surrounding me, and that occasionally I get to thinking of this immense hotel machine that has swallowed me here, and it makes me feel as if I were a grain of sesamum in a mill—so very small and powerless. But I hope it will not last long. The estate will soon be settled, and then I shall go back to Ceylon."

"Ah, yes! No doubt," murmured Mr. Clutchley, vaguely.

"And it is not well to complain. It is a saying among my people that 'whatever the lodging may be, morning surely comes.' We understand that 'lodging' as meaning existence in our bodies, and 'morning' as liberation from material life. But the thought would not be good as a lesson if it did not truly apply as well to temporary habitation and natural changes in the illusion of life."

Mr. Clutchley stared at her blankly. "Liberation from life!"—"the illusion of life!" He had a flash of doubt if it would not have been wiser and cheaper to have got her into an insane asylum than to charge himself with her guardianship. Nothing conceivable by his mind was so dreadful to him as the idea of liberation from—or, as he preferred to consider it, extinction of—life; and nothing was to him so dear and real as life. Life an illusion! Bah! The girl must be crazy. But he had no time to change his plans now. The important thing was to get her where she would have nobody to spur her up to engaging counsel and worrying him with impudent legal inquiries after her father's estate.

"That may all be," he replied, gravely, "but it is not the question at issue now. The propriety of your remaining here is a matter for serious consideration."

"Propriety?"

"Yes. You are, naturally enough, not conversant with our way of looking at things, and suppose that your living alone in a big public hotel is quite proper. But I would not be doing my duty by you if I failed to tell you that it is not respectable, and if persisted in would soon ruin your reputation. People look askance at the young woman who does so, make invidious remarks about her, whisper malicious suspicions and even stories concerning her. All through her subsequent life it is liable, indeed certain, to be remembered against her as a questionable episode in her career."

"But," exclaimed Neila, pale and dismayed, "am I not here as if in my own house? Is not that the consideration under which I do pay so much for my shelter here?"

"It may be the consideration in your mind, but it is not the fact in practice. The most innocent call by a gentleman who enters your little parlor here is likely to be made the basis of a most scandalous story. The third person who retailed it would vouch for it that your only apartment was a bed-room."

Neila's expressive face flushed as she replied, in a choking and pained voice:

"Oh! they must be very cruel and vile persons who would say such things."

"No doubt; but it is the way of the world—here at least. Why, do you know that many hotel proprietors are so careful of



the reputation of their houses that they will not afford shelter to lone young women, no matter how respectable they may be? The landlords know that respectability is no shield against scandal."

"This is a sad position for me," protested the girl, gently. "I only came to this country because I had to. Some shelter, when here, was necessary. Where else could I go but to an hotel?"

"True, you could not help it; but you should find a more suitable habitation as soon as possible, and it is to enable you to do so that I have visited you. My position as executor of your father's estate imposes upon me the duty of looking after you, and this has been so far recognized that the same court that conferred that trust upon me has given me another. As you will see by this order, I have been appointed your legal guardian during the remaining years of your minority, and my first fatherly care is to find you a proper home."

Neila, who had heard him with astonishment, took the paper that he exhibited to her and read it over to make sure that she had understood him aright. The idea had never occurred to her that she needed a guardian, or that anybody would care to be troubled with being a father to her. The mere thought of such a thing comforted her and made her feel less lonely than she had been. And it was really true! Little as she knew of legal forms, she recognized the purport of that document which he presented as his commission. He was indeed her legal guardian!

(To be continued.)

#### IN FASHION'S GLASS.

##### A REFLECTION OF WINTER NOVELTIES.

ALL the numerous Scotch clan plaids are revived, both in silk and woolen mixtures, and are extremely popular, with young ladies especially. The favorite tartans are the dark ones, however, especially the blues and greens, the Gordon, the Forty-second, and so on. They are generally made with a full, plain skirt of the tartan, rarely with a bodice to match, but black or dark-green cloth jackets are worn, trimmed with feathers or Astrakhan, and sometimes the tartan is draped over a black-velvet petticoat. The Forty-second, or Black Watch, and the Gordon plaids are each composed of blue, green, and black, but in different arrangement of bars, and a few of the other principal plaids may be described as follows: the Royal Stuart has blocks of red squared off by gay stripes; the Mackenzie is blue, plaided off with green, red, and white; the Matheson is red, barred with black only; the Macduff, red with stripes of red, blue, green, and black; the Victoria, white plaided with gay stripes; and the Hunting Stuart, blue with green, red, and gold. In soft surahs the tartans are all very effective, and, with velvet trimmings, make charming dresses for little girls, and are also handsome for fringed sashes to wear with black-lace gowns.

If a woman has a limited purse, and she will wait till after the holidays to buy her winter wrap, she will be very apt to find what suits her at a greatly reduced price; and if she buys wisely, the shape will remain in style for several seasons—perhaps with slight alteration.



LADY'S LONG COAT.

A very comfortable garment for real service is here described, and is made of dark melton ornamented with a design done in two widths of braid. The coat completely envelops the figure and is fastened down the centre front with large buttons. The revers, bell sleeves, and wing sleeves are decorated with braiding in the manner illustrated.

The pelisse is a form of garment which is again coming to the fore, and has generally a loose, cross-wrapped front, sometimes held by a mediaeval girdle. It may be effectively trimmed with a

long-haired fur, which is rather more appropriate to this form of garment than Astrakhan or a full, heavy fur.

Any one who has a little surplus will be warned and buy up what she is able to in the way of black silks, for as soon as the present stock of the dealers is exhausted, up will go the price like a sky-rocket; and, although gowns of black silk have not been generally worn of late, as soon as they become high-priced again they will be reinstated in favor. After all, there is nothing more satisfactory than a black-silk gown, and after it becomes half-worn, and has been made over, it is a positive treasure.

In Paris, floral garnitures are the reigning fancy for all dress occasions. Flowers in the hair are much in vogue, and sometimes are very profuse. Flower boas, too, are extremely popular for the opera and theatre, and they are made of small blossoms or rose-buds arranged upon a soft ribbon, the color of the flower selected. Natural flowers are used extensively in the decoration of evening gowns, which, however beautiful and effective, are perishable and expensive.

A novel fancy of the moment which comes to us from Russia is kid patchwork, which is used for sofa-pillows and chair-seats. Suède kid is best for the purpose, and the unsold tops of discarded kid gloves are used. Regular patchwork designs are carried out, and when the suède is defined by a pattern of black-dressed kid as an offset the effect is most satisfactory. The sections are carefully cut and basted over a lining of firm satin, and then neatly overseamed together on the wrong side with a glove-needle and fine, strong silk. Already ladies high in the social scale are being petitioned for their discarded gloves, and if one is fortunate in the collection a historical pillow might soon be completed.

Another form of needle-work most pleasant to catch up at odd times is also a variety of patchwork made from bits of satin in stained-glass patterns. It makes handsome screens, pillows, or chair-seats. A geometric or artistic pattern may be faithfully copied, reproducing the colors of the glass in satin. The leaden divisions of the sections are represented by narrow black velvet which entirely conceals the joining seams. Any stained-glass effect may be handsomely reproduced in this way.

Solid-gold buttons are fashionable, and are copied after military designs. They cost five dollars apiece. ELLA STARR.

#### THE FUNERAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE streets of New Orleans were full of strangers, crowds of Confederate soldiers, and visiting delegations from various organizations, on the 11th inst., all anxious to attend the funeral of the president of the fallen Confederacy. Every Southern State was represented by large delegations, and almost all the survivors of some of the Confederate regiments were present to pay the last tribute of respect to their chief. Notable among the concourse of visitors were the Governors of Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

The body lay in state at the City Hall in the Council Chamber, to which it had been conveyed from the Payne mansion as soon as the casket had arrived. The coffin rested on a catafalque devoid of ornamentation, and having a silver plate with the inscription, "Jefferson Davis at Rest," and also the date of his death. Confederate badges and some flowers fastened with purple ribbon were placed on the coffin. The room, which was draped in black, was lighted by electric lights, and a guard of soldiers stood about the casket. Crowds were constantly pouring in to catch a glance at the features of the fallen leader. The entire city of New Orleans was draped in black, and many visitors in the chamber of death bore emblems of mourning.

Memorial services were held in many churches on the 8th of December, including the Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Among those who hastened to New Orleans to attend the funeral were nearly all the surviving officers of the Confederate army. They all heartily indorsed the project to raise a fund of \$100,000 to \$150,000 for the benefit of Mr. Davis's family. The suggestion of charity would not be entertained by Mrs. Davis, but a proposition to buy some land left by the ex-president of the Confederacy was favorably considered. Large contributions were at once made for the purchase fund, and it is expected that a quarter of a million dollars will be realized.

The funeral procession started at noon. It was the largest of the kind ever seen in the South. The length of the procession was nearly four miles, and included many benevolent organizations of the city, athletic clubs, schools, the shipping interest, the fire department, the military, the clergy, Confederate veterans, and a few Union veterans. The ceremonies were conducted by Bishops Wilmer, of Alabama; Gallaher, of Louisiana (Episcopal); Father Hubert, of the Jesuits; the Rev. Mr. Thompson (Mr. Davis's rector at Biloxi); the Rev. Messrs. Buckwell and Martin, of New Orleans (Episcopal); and the Rev. Dr. Markham (Presbyterian). They were assisted by nearly a dozen surpliced Episcopal clergymen, and by representatives of other denominations, and the music was furnished by a surpliced choir of nearly 150 voices, with an organ accompaniment. The ceremonies at the grave were conducted by Bishops Gallaher, of Louisiana, and Thomson, of Mississippi. The inclosure chamber was filled to overflowing with floral contributions of friends, many of which were borne to the grave. The religious ceremonies were very brief and very interesting. The remains were accompanied to the cemetery by three divisions, while many civilians and others rode on funeral-cars.

#### DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

DECEMBER 4TH.—In New Haven, Conn., General Stephen R. Smith, a prominent military man; at Louisville, Ky., Rev. S. R. Brewer, a leading Methodist minister, aged 50. December 5th.—In New York City, John Joseph Townsend, president of the Union Club, and a well-known lawyer and citizen, aged 63; at Centre Moriches, L. I., Captain Jeremiah Petty, a veteran New York policeman, aged 74. December 7th.—In Brooklyn, Civil-engineer Henry S. Craven, of the navy, aged 44; in New York, Brigadier-general Israel Vodges, a distinguished retired officer of the army, aged 76; in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Henry L. Frieze, LL. D., of the University of Michigan, aged 72; at Altoona, Pa., Bishop John Twigg (R. C.), aged 60; in Richmond, Va., Commodore J. K. Mitchell, Commodore in the Confederate Navy. December 8th.—In Adelaide, Australia, Henry E. Searle, the great oarsman, aged 22. December 9th.—In Lima, Ohio, Colonel J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias; at Madison, Wis., Professor William J. Allen, of the Wisconsin University, aged 59. December 10th.—In Washington, D. C., Mrs. Scott Lord, sister of the wife of President Harrison; in London, Mr. McDonald, manager of the *Times*; in Brooklyn, Oliver Johnson, the old-time abolition leader and well-known writer, aged 80; in Nashville, Joseph R. Dilllin, an influential Republican leader of Tennessee.

#### PERSONAL.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER proposes to go to Australia on a professional tour.

THE Rothschilds will continue their financial support to the new Government of Brazil.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has refused, by a vote of 370 to 123, to validate the election of General Boulanger.

MRS. WILLIAM V. MCKEAN has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the chief editorship of the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

MRS. ROBERT RAY HAMILTON has failed to answer her husband's complaint for divorce within the necessary time, and he is practically free.

MRS. EDMUND YATES writes to the *New York Tribune* that the Prince of Wales is really a sick man, and suffers greatly from depression of spirits.

SIR HENRY PARKES, Premier of New South Wales, is elaborating his scheme for Australian federation upon the model of the Dominion of Canada.

MAYOR HART, Republican, has been re-elected in Boston over Owen A. Galvin, the Democratic candidate, by 5,000 majority. Last year his majority was only 1,876.

MRS. MORRILL has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 for a bronze figure of Columbus, to be placed at the foot of the terraces on the western side of the Capitol.

EDWARD SILCOTT, cashier of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, disappeared early in December, carrying off about \$72,000 of the funds intrusted to his care for paying salaries of members, a number of whom will lose a month's pay.

MISS GWENDOLINE CALDWELL denies that her engagement to Prince Murat is altogether off, but says the wedding has been indefinitely postponed pending a decision concerning the amount of her income she would place entirely in the Prince's control, Murat having demanded more than she sees fit to allow.

PREPARATIONS are proceeding for Henry M. Stanley's reception in England on a great scale. The Royal Geographical Society is taking the lead, and proposing to offer him a banquet in St. James's Hall. English publishers are competing for his coming book, and one offer of \$200,000 is reported to have been made.

REPRESENTATIVE TUCKER, of Virginia, was one of the last members of the House to draw in the seat lottery at the opening of the session, and great was his surprise, as well as delight, when, taking it, he discovered that it was the seat his father, Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, first occupied when he was a member of that body.

THE Senators from the new States of Washington, North Dakota, and South Dakota drew lots for their terms soon after taking their seats. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, drew a six-year term; Senators Allen, of Washington, and Casey, of North Dakota, those of four years; and Senators Squire, of Washington, Moody, of South Dakota, and Pierce, of North Dakota, those for two years.

THE Connecticut Historical Society will memorialize Congress for the transportation of the body of Joel Barlow, the poet and diplomat, who was buried in Poland during the Administration of President Madison. He was on a mission to France for the Government, and was on his way to meet Napoleon when he sickened and died. The memorial will be largely signed by the prominent men of the State.

THE old Grant farm near St. Louis, Mo., has recently been sold. Efforts are making by Grand Army men to secure the old log house on the premises which was erected by General Grant in the fall of 1857, and in which he lived for several years, hauling wood to St. Louis with a team of horses, which was considered an innovation by his neighbors at that time, as ox teams were the usual motive power used for that purpose.

SPEAKER REED surprised the House of Representatives by announcing four of the leading committees on the second Monday of the session. Mr. McKinley is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Cannon of Appropriations, Mr. Kelley of Manufactures, and Mr. Rowell of Elections. The Democrats are represented on the Ways and Means Committee by such men as ex-Speaker Carlisle, ex-Chairman Mills, Beuton McMillin, of Tennessee, Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Flower of New York.

DOM PEDRO seems to be enjoying himself at Lisbon, where he has been very warmly received. It is said that the imperial family have not decided upon a special policy, but are watching developments. In conversation with Brazil's adherents Dom Pedro has expressed many doubts whether the new Government will contribute to the prosperity of Brazil. Although he had himself told several prominent persons that they should continue to serve the country, still he had not expected there would be so many deserters from the standard of the monarchy. He declined to refer to his abdication as a possibility.

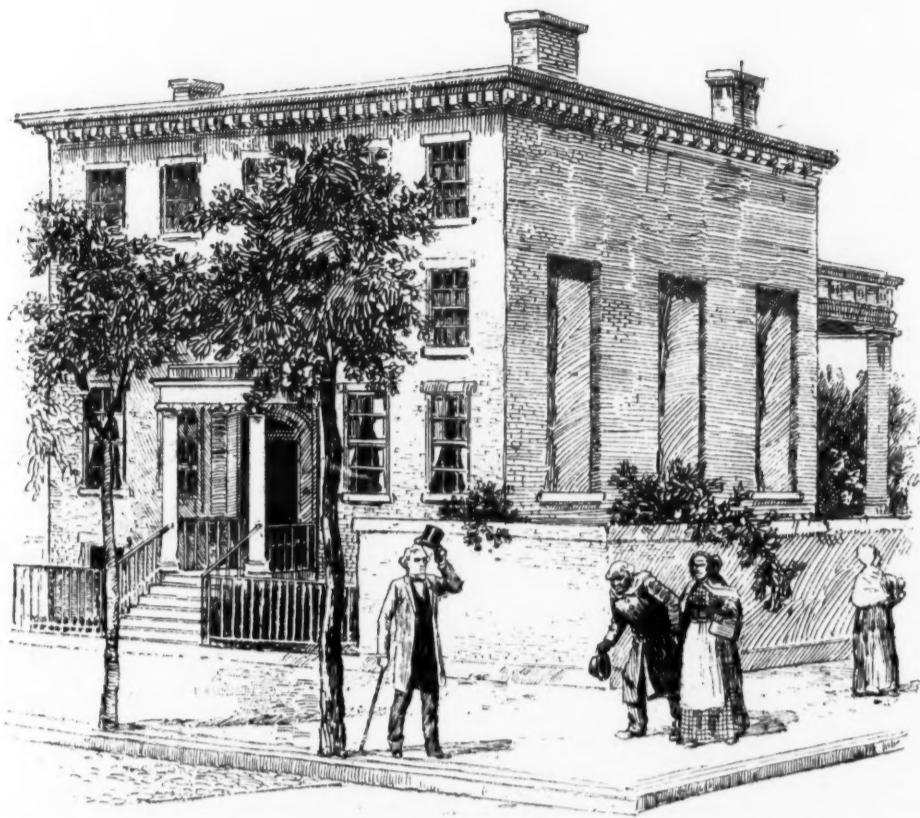
IT is stated that General Boulanger has entered into a contract to lecture in the United States, the agreement, however, null and void in case he is able to enter France as President of the French Republic before the end of January, when he is to start for America accompanied by his private secretary and personal manager. The American agent agrees to pay the traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., for the General and his suite, and to give him \$700 net for each of thirty lectures he is to deliver in the principal cities of the Union. The General is to write his lecture and promises to address his audiences in English.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has established four reforms in the direction of Sunday rest for postal employés: First, in cutting down the Sunday work in the department in Washington; secondly, in making the contracts for work on the star routes for six days only, abolishing Sunday work entirely; thirdly, in relieving the postal servants on some of the pleasure routes on the Atlantic coast from Sunday work; and fourthly, in giving men who work late in the registry department on Saturday night and Sunday morning, in order to get their reports of the week finished, the privilege of making out their reports on Saturday night, and, if not complete, to finish them on Monday morning.



1. IN THE WOODS. 2. SHIPPING BY RAIL. 3. IN THE MARKET. 4. SOLD ON THE STREET. 5. IN THE HOME.

THE "CHRISTMAS-TREE"—FROM THE FOREST TO THE HOME.  
DRAWN BY J. BECKER.



THE RESIDENCE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN RICHMOND, VA., AS IT APPEARED DURING THE WAR.



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—THE DAUGHTER OF A CONFEDERATE VETERAN DECORATING THE PORTRAIT OF THE DECEASED CHIEF.  
[SEE PAGE 351.]

## ON THE HILL-SIDE.

**M**IDSUMMER'S sun unclouded shines  
And not a bud unopened lingers;  
The roses laugh, and mid their vines  
The golden-petaled eglantines  
Tangle their fragrant fingers.

The epauleted blackbird sings  
Its love-song in the velvet meadows;  
The oriole on flaming wings  
Flits through the orchard openings,  
And slides into the shadows.

Afar the lake—a silver sheet—  
Girdled by swells of green lies sleeping;  
The brooks that in its bosom meet  
We see not, but their foam-shod feet  
We hear the ledges leaping.

Along the fir-fringed mountain tops  
The vagrant vapors drift and double;  
The doubting dove its lover seeks,  
Faint heard the distant surf bespeaks  
The city's toil and trouble.

Leave your dull haunts, ye human moles,  
Blindly for sordid treasures mining;  
By verdant paths seek brighter goals,  
And weave around your faded souls  
Fresh wreaths of Flora's twining.

FRANK H. GASSAWAY.

CLERGYMEN POORLY PAID.—SOME  
INTERESTING STATISTICS.

**N**o man who adopts a ministerial career can be justly charged with mercenary motives, for in no other profession is the monetary reward so small. There are, to be sure, a few instances of preachers who are paid large salaries for their services, but the rank and file of the clergy receive hardly enough to maintain themselves respectably. The average salary paid to ministers in Protestant churches is less than \$1,000 per annum. Even in the large metropolitan parishes, where men of marked ability officiate, the income awarded them is altogether incommensurate with their talents.

Prominent lawyers like Joseph H. Choate, Robert J. Ingersoll, and Benjamin F. Butler make all the way from \$75,000 to \$125,000 each year. Among physicians, Dr. Loomis earns from \$50,000 to \$60,000; Dr. Polk from \$40,000 to \$50,000; Dr. Sayre about \$50,000, and a dozen more might be named who earn over \$25,000 annually. Compared to the salaries paid the managers of large financial institutions the reward of the greatest preachers in the land seems paltry. The president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company receives \$50,000; Mr. Depew, as president of the New York Central Railroad, gets \$50,000, and there are a considerable number of wealthy corporations that pay their chief officials from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for a year's services. The highest salary paid a clergyman in New York is \$20,000, and Dr. John Hall is the fortunate individual. There are perhaps a half-dozen other preachers who get from \$10,000 to \$15,000, but it should be remembered that they represent the wealthiest parishes in the city, and that they assume as much responsibility as that devolving upon the heads of great moneyed institutions. This will be apparent when we regard the churches under their direction from a purely financial standpoint. Trinity Church corporation owns millions upon millions in real estate. Its annual income is nearly \$800,000. The bulk of this vast sum is paid out in church work each year, and Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, presides over its distribution. Dr. Hall's church has a plant—if this term may be allowed—valued at \$2,000,000. The income from pew rents and contributions amounts to nearly \$250,000 per annum. Most of this is spent in missionary work. Last year the congregational expenses, including the pastor's salary, the music, and all incidental items, footed up \$35,681. The balance of over \$200,000 was applied to domestic and foreign missions, the relief fund of the Presbyterian Church, and to miscellaneous charities. In view of this remarkable showing it cannot be doubted that Dr. Hall earns his salary.

Grace Church has an endowment of \$250,000. Its property is worth close to \$2,000,000, and its annual income from pew rents and contributions averages \$100,000. The property of Ascension Church, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, represents an investment of \$350,000. Its revenue is about \$50,000 each year. St. Thomas's Church and property is valued at \$750,000. Its pews alone rent for \$50,000 each year, and the contributions amount to from \$30,000 to \$40,000 more. St. George's Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. All the pews are free. Dr. Rainsford, the rector, gets a nominal salary of \$10,000 per annum. He is possessed of private means, however, and returns his salary to the treasury of his church. The property is valued at over \$500,000, and the yearly revenue is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A large proportion of this sum is spent in parish charities. Calvary Church and property is worth at least \$300,000. Its contributions are very large, averaging from \$70,000 to \$80,000. The total income of the parish is not far short of \$90,000 a year, and fully one-third of it goes to general charities.

The University Place Presbyterian Church is among the wealthiest of that denomination. Its church and property is valued at about \$250,000. Last year its revenue was not far from \$70,000. Of this amount only \$15,792 went toward congregational expenses. This certainly indicates economical management in its domestic concerns.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst presides, has an income of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Its plant is probably worth \$350,000.

Dr. Paxton's West Presbyterian Church derived an income last year of over \$52,000. The value of its plant has not been estimated.

Ten large church organizations have been instanced here, representing a combined property worth millions upon millions, from which a total yearly income is derived from pew rents and contributions of about \$1,600,000. This vast sum is, for the

most part, left to be disposed of by ten men. At the least, their will is a potent factor in its distribution. It is essential, therefore, that they should each combine first-class business qualifications with learning and eloquence; yet the average salary they receive per annum is only a trifle over \$11,000. When it is considered that they must keep up a style of living in accordance with the dignity of the pulpits they occupy, besides answering substantially innumerable private calls on their charity, it is not to be supposed that they can lay by very much money against the time when old age will deprive them of their usefulness.

Nothing has been said so far as to the personal value of a clergyman to the parish under his charge. Experience has proved that the income of a pastorate depends mainly upon the qualities displayed by the pastor; so that in nearly every instance he may be said to earn personally the revenue of his church.

*John P. Ritter*

FLOWERS IN WINTER FOR HOME  
DECORATION.

**T**HE winter flower-garden should be made up of a few choice flowers that can be made to blossom all through the cold months, and if there is a convenient bay-window facing on the sunny side of the house they should be arranged in tiers in the window, where they can enjoy the rays of the sun during the greater part of the day. Nearly every country home, and, for that matter, city homes, too, have the interior decorated with flowering plants during winter. The very little care and attention required, and the great amount of pleasure and satisfaction derived from the flowers, make the winter window-garden very popular. In Belgium the window-garden is a most important factor in making the streets appear fresh and attractive. The French and Belgian ladies keep themselves well supplied with fresh flowers at all seasons of the year by means of many unique contrivances, such as turning the balconies into greenhouses, and constructing double-glazed windows on the sunny side of the house. From the balconies rich ferns, lycopods, and tall palms blend harmoniously with the bright flowers growing in pots, while passion-flowers cling to miniature columns as they creep up from the floor to the sloping ceiling.

The Belgian window-garden is a simple contrivance, and can easily be attached to a house. The cost is but very little, and as the whole window is placed on the outside, no room that is otherwise required need be occupied by the flowering plants. Take an ordinary window with a sunny exposure and build an extension to it on the outside. The glass sash between the living-room and the flower window should not be taken away, as this will keep out the steam and impure air. When the box window is built over it with a sloping roof of glass, which will allow the sunlight to enter. The lower sashes open by means of a pair of folding leaves, so that the atmosphere can be regulated to suit the flowers. If the nights are very cold, and the room next to the bay-window not very warm, a pan of boiling water placed in the window will keep the atmosphere warm enough for the most delicate plants.

The advantages of such a window for the plants can readily be appreciated. Plants that are kept in the living-room are liable to droop and die before the holidays are here, owing to the vitiated atmosphere which the delicate ones cannot live on. The atmosphere in the room is so dry that the plants soon lose their water of vegetation, and, as the moisture in the earth around their roots is also absorbed, the plants are not able to suck up enough moisture to sustain their exhausted foliage. The air in the bay-window, however, may be kept as pure as needful, and the flowers made to thrive as vigorously as if growing in the open garden outside. They can grow there in the most natural way.

By constructing a Belgian window and filling it with the most beautiful flowers one may soon save enough florist's bills to more than pay for it. Besides adding to the cheerfulness and brightness of the home during the long wintry nights, the flowers can be used in various ways for decorative purposes. A word may be said about this work. Difficulty will be found in using the flowers for bouquets, for table, and other decoration on account of their short stems. They cannot be cut with such long stems as those growing in the garden in the summer months, and hence they often have to be wired before they can be arranged in wreaths, baskets, or bouquets. This is a very easy matter, however, and practiced extensively by florists. After they are cut off they should be held face downward while a piece of florist's wire is run through the larger petals near the base until it sticks out on the opposite side. Four other wires are run through in the same way, and then their ends bent backward until they meet. They should then be twisted about each other until a strong stem is formed. If the stem is still too weak a small stick or piece of stiff wire can be attached by the small wires. A little damp moss should be twisted around this stem and close up to the flower, so that the wire will be hid from view.

Some of the flowers with small, delicate leaves will not permit wiring in this way, and they have to be gummed to keep them whole. The best gum for this purpose is a solution of bleached shellac in alcohol, which, after being applied, becomes hard and firm, keeping the flowers in their natural state.

If the flowers are to be arranged in a bouquet, broom-corn stems are the best. One large stick should be used for the centre piece, and the flowers and leaves wired to it to suit the taste of the designer. If a basket is to be filled with flowers, first pack soft, wet moss into it. Then wire the flowers and leaves to common wooden toothpicks and stick them into the moss. The moist moss helps to keep the flowers in good condition, and forms a beautiful background for the display of colors. Designs of stars, anchors, wreaths, etc., can be made in similar ways. The designs should first be made out of stiff wire, and then damp moss twisted around it. The flowers with their wire stems can then be fastened securely into the moss.

The art of using flowers for interior decorative purposes is something that is of great value to one. It requires natural taste to begin with, then a fair appreciation of the blending of colors, and continual study and practice. In giving a reception or din-

ner probably one of the first things that the guests notice is the decoration, floral or otherwise, of the table and rooms. A pleasing hostess will then always intrench herself in the favor of her guests if she make a special study of inventing bold, yet attractive designs, and ingenious modes of table and wall dressing. The art is just as attractive and fully as satisfying as the art of personal dress, which is dear to every feminine heart.

GEORGE E. WALSH.

WALL STREET.—WHY THE BEARS HAVE  
HAD THE BEST OF IT.

**J**IT is seldom that Wall Street has been more of a puzzle to the investor and speculator than it is to-day. Our export trade is large, crops have been good, business is active, railroad earnings are unusually remunerative, and yet the bears raid the market apparently with the greatest ease. The explanation is this: Fifteen or twenty years ago the list of stocks on the exchange was much smaller than it is to-day. Constant additions have been made to it. Whereas fifteen or twenty years ago two or three men, sometimes one man, could control prices, now no one man is in control. Dozens of ambitious financiers and speculators have their own specialties listed on the exchange, and they undertake to manipulate them as they please, under ordinary circumstances, regardless of what Mr. Gould, Mr. Sage, or any other of the old-time operators may undertake to do.

The list is so long, too, that it is easy to pick out half a dozen weak stocks at almost any time and depress them by a vigorous attack. The market is not confined to railroad securities now; it is loaded up with various other properties, such as gas, coal, and cable stocks, and, worst of all, by an unlisted lot of securities which have fallen into very bad odor. The bears begin their work by taking up a certain line of stocks—Trust certificates, for instance—and putting them as low as they can, with the purpose of creating a semi-panicky feeling, affecting the entire market to a greater or less degree, and thus the bears achieve a cheap and easy victory.

So long as the stock market has these weak stocks, so long will the bears have the better of the situation. First the Trust certificates were hammered almost to death; next the great trunk lines were weakened by the knowledge, on the part of insiders, of the rotten condition of Sante Fé. All of the gilt-edged trunk lines had to yield excepting North-western, and now the "coalers" are under attack. I see no reason why the bears should not mark them down a great many points, and I have a very decided impression that some who not long ago manipulated the coals for a rise are furnishing plenty of ammunition to the bears, with the single purpose of replenishing their coffers with stock at a much lower price than they received when they sold out to the dear public. Some of the men who are concerned in this bear operation affecting the coal properties hold themselves very high in their communities, and even in the churches. They are in small business, nevertheless, and by engaging in these reprehensible practices they put themselves in the category of schemers of the light-fingered sort.

Much interest has been manifested in Secretary Windom's plan to withdraw the Government's special deposits from the banks. The fact that a number of banks propose to sell their bonds to the Secretary because of his order discloses his intention. He was after the bonds, and it looks as if he would get them. Of course this will put more money in circulation than will be taken from the banks by the Secretary's order. The bears carefully conceal this fact, but it is the truth.

How much interest the stockholders of the Erie Railroad take in the management of that property was shown the other day by the fact that at the annual meeting of the corporation but a single outside stockholder was present. The management had everything its own way. It is so at the meetings of nearly every railroad corporation, and yet stockholders complain that they are defrauded of their rights. Confronting railroad stockholders is the fact that the railway receiverships during the first six months of the present year cover nearly 2,700 miles of railroad, with a nominal capital of over \$125,000,000. Competition was the cause of some of the trouble, but most of it was due to mismanagement and speculation. How many more roads are on the verge of ruin because stockholders do not keep a careful eye on the men they elect to care for their interests?

The backwardness of the winter has affected trade to a great extent. The cold snap gave an impetus not only to retail but also to wholesale business, and a decided increase to east-bound shipments by rail.

It is generally considered that President Harrison's Message to Congress was a boomer. It indicates that large amounts are to be appropriated for coast defenses, river and harbor improvements, pensions, and subsidies. It is clear that the surplus in the Treasury is to be utilized for the purchase of bonds and for public expenditures. This means that at least \$50,000,000 will be added to our circulating medium during 1890, and all this presages a business boom.

JASPER.

INSURANCE.—SURPLUS AND EXPENSES  
CONSIDERED.

**O**NE of my many correspondents in a very bitter communication—perhaps not too bitter from his standpoint—assails the old-line companies for accumulating such a tremendous surplus. He calls my attention to a review of the insurance business which was printed some years ago, and which was at that time justified more than it is now, for it and several kindred publications led to a reform of the insurance laws by which policy-holders in this State have been largely benefited.

Less than ten years ago, when a policy lapsed the policy-holder received only what the insurance companies saw fit to give him. The beneficent legislation of the past six or seven years in this State makes it compulsory on the part of the insurance companies to give a fair consideration to the owners of lapsed policies. In fact, insurance legislation in this State during recent years has all tended toward the protection of the policy-holder, and its purpose has been to place the insurance companies under closer supervision.

It costs the State of New York nothing for its supervision of insurance companies. The expenses of the Insurance Depart-

ment are all borne by a tax upon the companies. There is no reason, therefore, why the supervision should not be complete and adequate to meet all emergencies. The fault, if there be any, does not lie with the Superintendent of Insurance, who has never been charged, in my knowledge, with dereliction of duty, but his work is limited by the statutes. If anything is needed it is further legislation to guarantee the solvency of the various companies.

Few appreciate the magnitude of the life-insurance business. The gross assets of the companies doing business in this State last year, according to the report of Superintendent Maxwell, aggregated nearly \$642,000,000, and more than half of this amount belonged to the New York City companies. The liabilities of the New York companies alone were over \$320,000,000, and their surplus as regards policy-holders was nearly \$50,000,000. The income of the New York State companies during the year was not far from \$100,000,000, or over \$300,000 for every working day. The number of policies issued during the year by New York companies was over 126,000—400 a day. The business showed a large increase over that of the preceding year. The assets of the various companies, which are printed in the report of the department, include loans on collateral, embracing bank, trust company, railroad, telegraph, and other stocks.

Any one who is specially interested in the life-insurance question, and who is desirous of making an investment in that direction, should obtain a copy of the insurance superintendent's report and fortify himself by an examination of its interesting tables. One fails to appreciate the magnitude of the business and the various interests at stake until he has done this. It emphasizes all that I have said in favor of closer watchfulness on the part of our law-makers and the State of the insurance business. The power of the policy-holders, if they would unite to demand insurance reform, would be invincible. The Legislature could not resist it. As I observe opportunities I shall point out how this power can be rightfully and judiciously employed.

Recently my attention has been called to a new assessment company established in Baltimore, which seems to be intended for insurance purposes, but incidentally brings its members into fraternal relations with each other. I cannot say that I like this sort of insurance. It is neither fun nor business. The combination of both at the same time is not the best thing in the world. I do not see how the Baltimore society, by assessing a member only \$25 dollars a year, can promise to pay him in cash, at the end of three years, \$200; and yet this promise is made, and will no doubt catch a great many of limited means who know nothing about the insurance business, and take the word of irresponsible agents for the sober truth. If the State Superintendent of Insurance had the same supervision and control over the assessment companies that he has over the old-line institutions, he could very readily see to it that such assessment institutions—merely money-making affairs—were given no chances to delude our citizens.

THE HERMIT.

#### THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

THE Auditorium Building in Chicago, which was formally opened on Monday evening, December 9th, in the presence of President Harrison and many other notables, National and State, had its origin in the conception of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, and has for its purpose the encouragement of the drama and music under conditions appealing to the higher and purer tastes of the community. It incloses an opera-house, a hotel, and a business block, the former having a regular seating capacity of 4,100, which can be increased to 7,000 or lessened to 3,000, this last change being effected by hinged ceilings which, when lowered, cut off two galleries. The hotel contains 474 guest-rooms, all superbly finished. The building has three fronts. The office block is entered from Wabash Avenue; the main entrances to the opera-house are on Congress Street, and the hotel fronts on both Congress Street and Michigan Avenue. The site covers 63,000 square feet. The materials used in the structure are granite in two tones, Indiana limestone, iron, steel, and porous terra-cotta. The exterior plan is a composite of great simplicity and massiveness, enlivened by graceful but dignified features. The first main characteristic is the Roman arch, affording a sense of strength and endurance. The second main characteristic is a series of temple-like windows extending uniformly on the three fronts. Each of these windows is 50 feet in height and 12 feet wide, and terminates in the Roman arch. The highest plane is adorned with a colonnade which, with the lofty windows, suggests the aesthetic character of the structure.

The building is crowned with a square tower and observatory for the signal service. The height from ground to tower top is 180 feet. On the Michigan Avenue front part of the hotel is a ciliated loggia opening from the second story on Lake Michigan exteriorly, and into a spacious ladies' foyer interiorly. This double promenade will be a feature of the hotel, especially in summer, as that side of the house will be in shadow after mid-day, and the lake breeze is always cool. The entire cost has been \$3,000,000.

Plastic and color decoration, all proceeding on two principles, pervade the entire building. The first principle is that the decoration is architectural, and not a thing in fragments and independent of structural mass and relation. The second principle is that in the effectuation of the scheme a color is used in combination with gold. Gold-leaf alone has been employed throughout, and the best oil colors, so that the tone will remain pure and renovation will not be necessary every few years. The Auditorium opera-house is in ivory and gold; the Recital Hall, which seats nearly 5,000 persons, is in cream and gold, and a like divergence with unbroken unity is maintained in every great portion of the building. The opera-house proscenium frieze is a happy if somewhat conventional conceit, comprising figures, single or in groups, suggestive of the dance, song, serenade, dirge, poetry, religion, grief, science, art—all that constitutes the expression of life. Forty boxes extend in equal divisions from either side of the stage toward the centre of the audience-room.

It is thought that the stage of the Auditorium opera-house will have the effect of revolutionizing stage structure in the United States. Nothing more comprehensive, simple, or effective can be conceived. Its depth is 70 feet, its width 98 feet, the

proscenium opening is 75 feet, and the curtain width 47 feet. The entire plant is iron or steel. The rigging-loft is 89 feet above the stage floor. Twelve miles of flexible steel cable are required for the manipulation of drops and appointments. These are operated by hydraulic power, two force-pumps supplying a pressure of 2,400 gallons per minute to a tank in the tower of the Auditorium. The scenic contrivances are all managed by a lever. The horizon is an endless roll on a cylinder, and is painted in sections so as to give all the principal tempers of nature. The old style of tilt-up stage is abandoned for a flat one, the effects formerly sought by the upward plane being better secured by machinery handled from the levers. The stage itself is the uppermost of three floors, the lower ones being used in its manipulation. It is in bridges or sections of various sizes and adjustments, and can be made to do everything that dramatist has yet desired. By simple machinery it is caused to oscillate like the sea, either gently or in a tempest. In times of national conventions it can be turned to use, accommodating not far from 1,000 persons.

The organ is a notable part of the opera-house. It cost \$45,000. It is operated by electricity. The keyboard enables the organist to see the orchestra conductor—a necessary advantage not secured in every instance. It controls five organs, the great, choir, swell, pedal, and echo. The organ-chamber is twenty-five feet wide, and the inclusion is effected so as to make its front seem a part of the general design. The pipe-box is under the floor. Powerful chimes will give additional effect to its strains. It contains, within itself or as adjuncts, 177 stops, 7,124 pipes, and 69 bel's.

Features of the grand opening of this magnificent building were an address by President Harrison and the appearance of Madame Patti in two of her favorite airs. The social character of the occasion was the most brilliant the city has ever witnessed. High premiums had been paid for all the boxes and most of the choice seats. The toilets were uniformly charming.

#### STANLEY'S WORK AND THE FUTURE.

STANLEY'S march on this last and most perilous of his expeditions, just happily terminated at Bagamoyo, has added, even according to the meagre accounts yet received, many noteworthy facts to the knowledge of African geography. Before he turned to the eastward from his camp on the Aruwimi it was not known that the centre of the continent was occupied by forests as dense and as pathless as those of the Amazon and the Orinoco, nor that the head waters of the northern affluents of the Congo were absolutely separated by high land from those that flowed toward the great lake system. When he left Emin Pasha and traced the river that entered the Albert Nyanza at its southern end, he was under the impression that the river would be found to have its source at no great distance on some mountainside. He knew that the Muta Nzigé lay in the direction he was following, but it was a fixed conviction in his mind that that lake sent its waters into the Congo, and it was a revelation to find that it belonged to the Nile.

South-east of the Albert Nyanza he had discovered, years before, a snow-capped mountain, Ruwenzori, then believed to be an isolated peak, but now proved to be one peak only of a range that stretches still toward the south-east, and forms, it is most likely, a part of the basin in which lies the previously unsuspected extension of the great Victoria Nyanza toward the south-west. To have discovered any one of these important features would have been a distinction sufficient to justify seclusion from the world, with days and nights of peril and privation, for many months, and Stanley deserves the praise of having added largely to the domain of acquired facts in the knowledge of our globe. He has opened the way to lands which in many respects invite European occupation; but he has also found that way beset with dangers. The native tribes are numerous and not friendly—some are even bitterly hostile—the influence of the Arab is everywhere exerted against the Christians, and the difficulty of maintaining communications makes it an almost hopeless task to establish centres of civilization at any considerable distance from the sea-coast, and from this point of view the Congo River itself must be regarded as practically an extension of the sea into the land.

Stanley has shown what might be done if the continent could be handled, but the mass of it, with its deadly climate and wild men, guided by fanatical and vigilant Mohammedans, is too great to be grasped. Neither the explorer nor the merchant, nor both together, can do the work so long as the strength of the Mohammedans is unbroken. These men literally hold the African, body and soul; the soul with the simple and unhesitating faith of the Koran, and the body with the thoroughly organized system of slavery which, though not invented by the founder of Islam, is sanctified and extended in every land that comes under the law of the Prophet. This system defies, and will continue to defy, all the efforts of commerce and of education, as Europeans can apply education in Mohammedan countries. It is only necessary to look at Egypt and Turkey and Persia, lands far higher in the scale of civilization than any portion of central Africa, and all long and intimately associated with European ideas and influence, to see how little impression is to be made upon a social system by mere teaching. There is needed for the redemption of Africa nothing less than a sustained and tireless advance from every side, directed by the spirit of humanity and organized as Cardinal Lavigerie would have it, to bear down the monster of slavery in his stronghold. If anything is to be done to give effect to the words of which too many have been lavish, it must be by the sincere union of all European Powers—and in such a question the word *European* includes all civilized nations—in the determination to lay aside all petty schemes of aggrandizement, and to accept loyally the mission to which the Cardinal has called them.

It needs but a concert of action to begin the work, each nation charging itself with its own sphere and clearing its own borders. The rivers and the lakes can be held and patrolled as well as the sea-coast, and the hand of one Power extended from station to station to the hand of its neighbor.

This is the plain duty before the world, if the future of Africa is to be made to differ from its past; and if this duty is left undone, every heroic effort and every precious life that have been spent in African exploration will have been spent in vain.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FIVE students of the Wisconsin State University have been suspended for hazing.

A CAREFUL estimate of the losses at Lynn, Mass., shows that fully eighty per cent. of the shoe firms were burned out.

THERE are 2,500 people in Minor County, South Dakota, who are depending upon outside aid to enable them to survive the winter.

THERE has lately been an extraordinary and alarming increase in the number of suicides among officers of the German army. In one month twenty-eight officers shot themselves.

AMONG the resolutions passed by the Liberal Federation at its recent Manchester meeting, was one demanding a popular vote on the question of disestablishing the Church of England.

AN English syndicate has purchased 86,000 acres of coal and mineral land in Marion County, Tenn., for \$2,212,500. They will build a town with \$1,687,000 cash surplus which they have left to operate with.

THE growing desire for independence in Canada is shown by the fact that a flag of "The United States of Canada" displayed in a shop window at Windsor does not cause any unpleasantness, although ten years ago it would have occasioned a riot.

SENATOR EDMUNDS thinks that the best use the people's money in the Treasury could be put to, in the way of celebrating the quadri-centenary of Columbus's landing, would be the founding, in Washington, of a National university, which should be to this country what other great universities are to foreign countries.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a report setting forth the evils resulting from Chinese retaliation upon Americans because of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and urging the President to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government for a restoration of the former commercial relations.

THE Republicans of Providence, R. I., won a notable victory in the recent city election. The Democrats claimed that the registration showed 2,000 Democratic majority, and last spring, in the State election, they actually showed 1,500 majority. In the face of this fact, the Republicans carried eight out of the ten wards in the city.

THERE was a curious scene in a court at Oakland, California, a few days since. The judge had been guilty of drunkenness, and on taking his seat on the Bench lectured himself, in presence of a large crowd, for breaking a city ordinance, pledged himself to resign if it occurred again, imposed a fine of fifty dollars and paid it to the bailiff.

A BUSINESS firm in Portland, Oregon, in recently renewing their subscription for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, wrote as follows: "We regard the special articles that you are now publishing over the autographic signatures of various parties as being among the most valuable contributions on subjects of public interest now being published."

"CALIFORNIA on Wheels," the traveling exhibit of State products sent out by the Southern Pacific Company, has started on its journey. It consists of two cars loaded with wine, dried and canned fruits, nuts, manufactured goods, and many other articles that illustrate the variety of products. Another car, loaded with citrus fruits, will be started in a few days.

THE circulation of copper cents in San Francisco is limited to a space within about forty feet of the post-office. They go in at the stamp window at the rate of \$3 or \$4 a day. They are carried from there to the Money-order Department, where they are used in making change. They never get outside the post-office door, but immediately find their way to the stamp window again.

PASSENGERS to Lakewood, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, have been surprised at the poor depot accommodations afforded them at this one of the most famous winter resorts in this part of the country. Nothing but a shed accommodates the passengers. The management of the railroad should exhibit a little enterprise in the matter. A comfortable depot would cost but a small sum of money, and it would be an evidence of good taste as well as of business enterprise.

IT was a curious conceit of Mr. Henry Romeike, of New York, the famous compiler of newspaper clippings, that of issuing a little hand-book labeled, "Three Hundred Reasons Why Chicago Should Have the World's Fair." The "reasons" will hardly be satisfactory to the friends of Chicago, as Mr. Romeike has put between his sanguinary covers some of the most laughable take-offs on Chicago's men and manners that have been current in the daily and weekly press. There is a lot of fun in it to every one but the Chicagoan.

IN these days of bulky newspapers in great cities we must expect to find some of the most enterprising interior papers also offering special attraction to their readers. The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* is now printing a twelve-page paper every Saturday. It is surprising how much fresh and original matter it stows away. Under the skillful and practical management of its founder and editor, the Hon. John M. Francis, and the enterprising business management of his son, Colonel Charles S., the *Times* keeps conspicuously ahead in the march of progress of journalism.

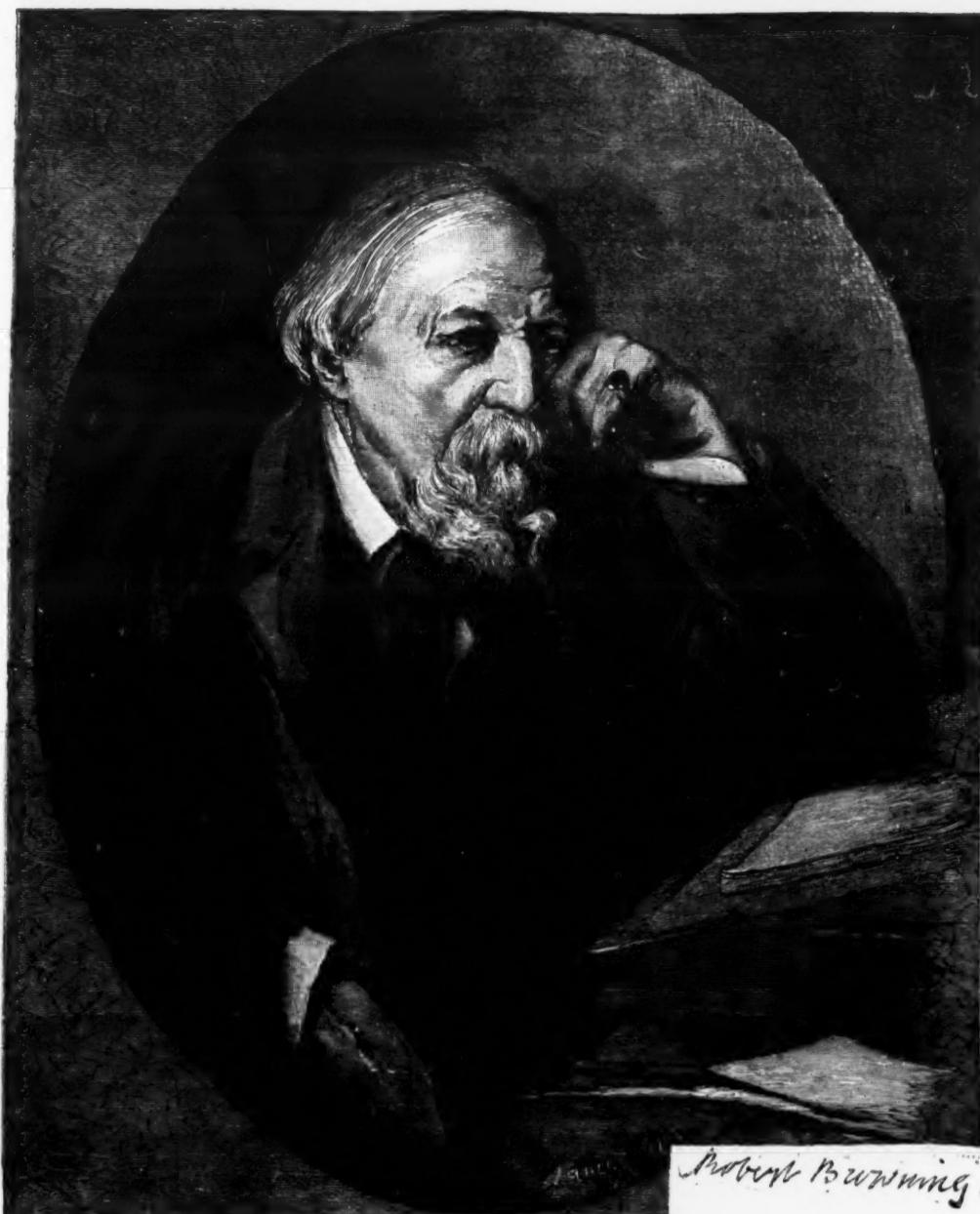
THE enterprising editor of the New York *Jewelers' Weekly* wrote to about fifty prominent editors scattered throughout the country, asking questions regarding the watches they wore. It is a singular fact that of these fifty, all but about a dozen replied that their watches were presents, and only one, a poor unfortunate Omaha editor, was without a watch. He offered, however, to trade some advertising space for a time-piece, and we doubt not that he will soon be the happy possessor of a Waterbury. It is also noticeable that the editors who had bought their own watches were divided into two classes—those who paid very little for them, and those who paid a great deal. Hardly a man had bought a moderate-priced watch. One Cedar Rapids editor admits that he traded a ten-dollar buggy for his watch, and an Albany editor carries an eight-dollar time-piece; while such shining lights as Henry Watterson and Murat Halstead are burdened with watches costing from \$300 to \$500 apiece.

## THE LATE ROBERT BROWNING.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, who died at Venice on the 12th inst., had for many years filled a large place in literature. Born in 1812, at Camberwell, Surrey, he was educated at the University of London, his mind was trained and his character formed under the influence of the Dissenter faith, which was held by his father's family. At the age of twenty he went to Italy, and during his residence in that country he diligently studied mediæval history and became acquainted with the life of the people. Like most poets, he began to write verses early, but his first published effort was "Pauline, a Fragment of a Confession," given to the world in 1833, and to which, two years later, was appended "Paracelsus, a dramatic poem—dramatic in form at least—in which the principal character is the celebrated empiric and alchemist of the sixteenth century. This work did not attract general attention, but in certain circles it was welcomed as the production of a truly original mind, rich in performances and richer still in promise. In 1837 Mr. Browning's tragedy of "Stratford" was presented on the stage in London, but it met with very moderate success, in spite of Macready's masterly personification of the hero.

In 1840 Mr. Browning published "Sordello," a poem, the subject of which was drawn from the supposed life of the Provencal poets mentioned in the sixth canto of Dante's "Purgatorio." The public pronounced this work to be an unintelligible rhapsody, and the author himself omitted "Sordello" from the edition of his collected poems. Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several successive numbers of a collection of dramatic and lyric poems to which he gave the title of "Bells and Pomegranates." Among these was a tragedy of striking poetical power, called "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," which was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1843, but without marked success. Another of his plays, "Colombo's Birthday," was subsequently brought out at the Haymarket, Miss Cushman personating the heroine. Among other volumes published by Browning were "Men and Women," of all his books the most enjoyable; "The Ring and the Book," esteemed by many as his greatest work; "Balaustion's Adventure"; "Aristophanes's Apology"; "The Two Poets of Croisic"; "La Saisiaz," and "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in Their Day."

While there was much that was obscure, if not absurd and extravagant, in the poetry of Robert Browning, there was more that was felicitous in expression, delightful in quality, and helpful in its influence, and he will be remembered as one who married high thoughts to artistic verse, and never wrote a line that breathed an impure suggestion.



THE LATE ROBERT BROWNING, THE POET.

## THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT.

GENERAL M. DEODORO DE FONSECA owes his nominal leadership in the provisional Republic of Brazil to the support of the press and his good standing with the army. He has been an officer in the army, and has distinguished himself in the wars. He is about fifty years of age, and has of late taken an interest in politics. His selection as provisional President is regarded as a wise one.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM IN VENICE.

THE Emperor and Empress of Germany had a brilliant reception at Venice, where they tarried for a brief time when on their way to Monza to meet King Humbert, who had arranged a hunt for his royal guest. The *Hohenzollern* was escorted by a fleet of gayly decorated steamers, amid the salvos of the German iron-clads, to the basin of Saint Marks, where the imperial yacht was boarded by the public officials, eager to pay their respects. Our picture shows the Emperor and Empress taking leave of the imperial family.

## THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.

THE city of Johnstown, Pa., has been the scene of another serious disaster. On the night of the 10th inst., while an audience of some 800 persons was witnessing a theatrical performance at Parke's Opera-house, a panic was created by an alarm of fire in the vicinity, and the whole mass of people rushed in uncontrollable affright to the doorway leading to the street. The passage, being a narrow one, soon became packed with

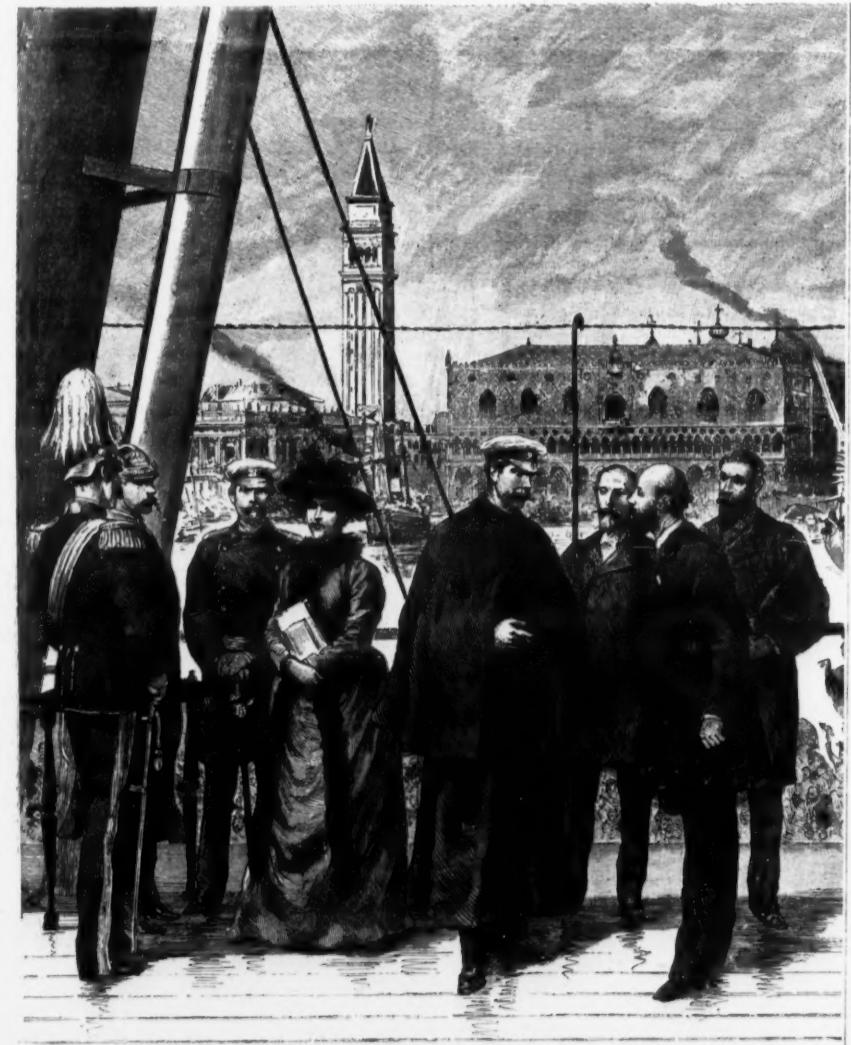
the fugitives, and in the mad struggle to escape ten were suffocated and eighty others more or less seriously injured. So wild were the people that what began as an attempt to get to the street changed, as if by magic, into a riot without reason. A poor, bruised, delicate woman said afterward that she saw two men actually stop to fight, when both of them had an opportunity to escape. The difficulty of the situation, too, was increased by the fact that while those within the building were making frantic efforts to get out, a crowd of people without pressed up against the entrance. In order to drive them away it was found necessary to turn a stream of water upon them from a fire-hose.

The building in which the theatre was situated was condemned some years ago, and it is one of the relics of the flood that was left standing, while other and much stronger structures near it were destroyed.

## THE CENTENNIAL OF CONGRESS.

THE celebration of the centennial of the first meeting of Congress under the Constitution gives interest and value to the picture, on page 348 of this week's paper, of old Federal Hall, on Broad Street, New York, where Congress then met. As a matter of fact, this centennial occurred on April 21st, 1889, but for obvious reasons the celebration was postponed until the present month. Congress was not in session in April, and it was not possible, therefore, to make any official demonstration at that time. Besides, as the life of a Congress is two years, it follows that the (present) Fifty-first Congress really represents the first Congress in a new century of the existence of the Government under the Federal Constitution, and the centennial observance falls properly within its control.

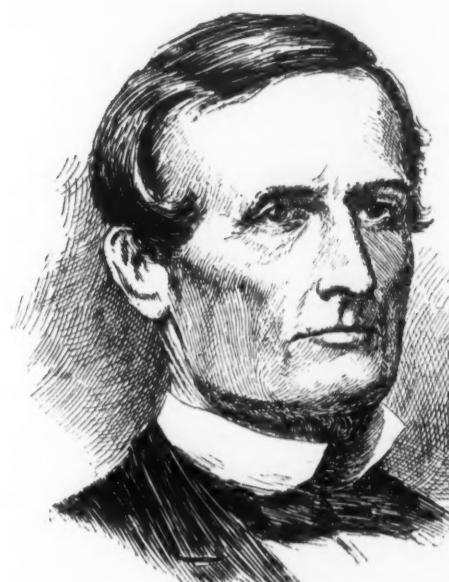
The celebration at Washington took place in the Hall of Representatives, and was in every way impressive. An interesting feature was the presence of representatives of all the other republics on the continent. The oration by Chief-justice Fuller was able and eloquent and the exercises were worthy of the occasion.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY QUITTING VENICE, EN ROUTE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO BERLIN.



M. DEODORO DE FONSECA, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

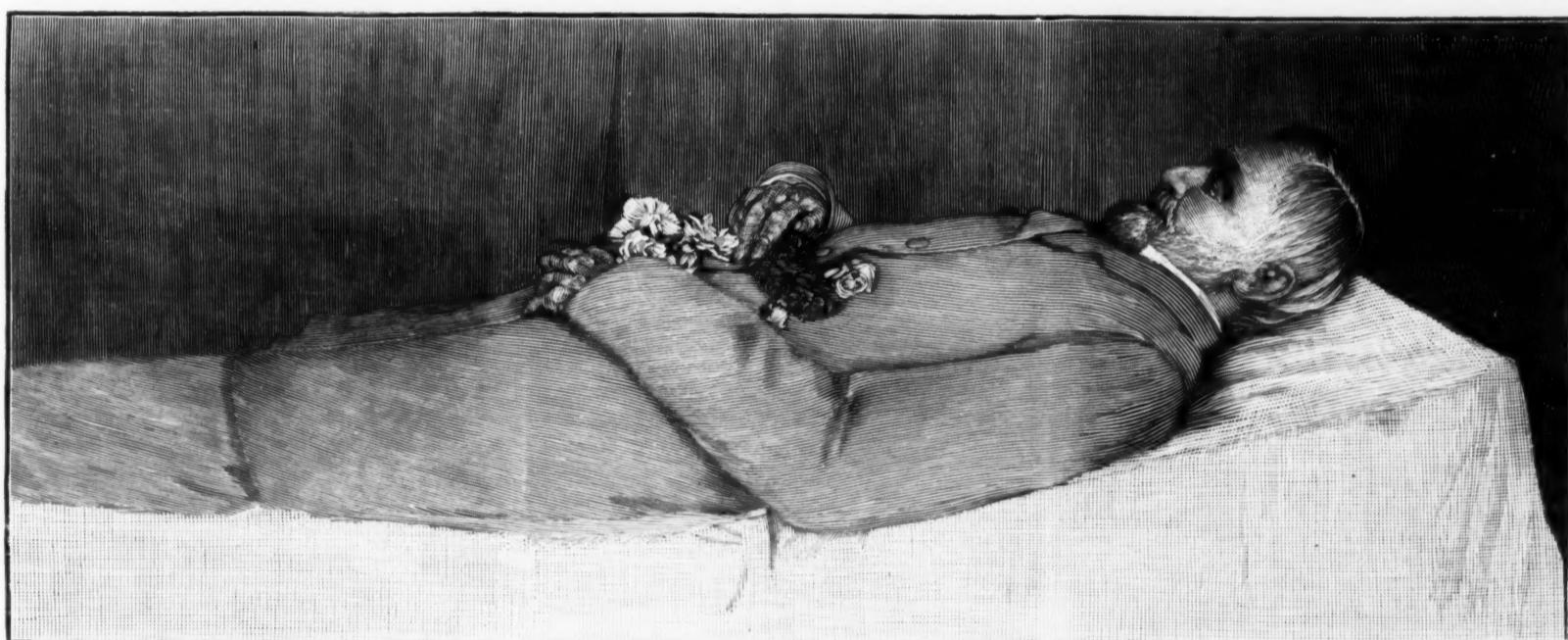


FROM A PHOTO TAKEN DURING THE WAR.

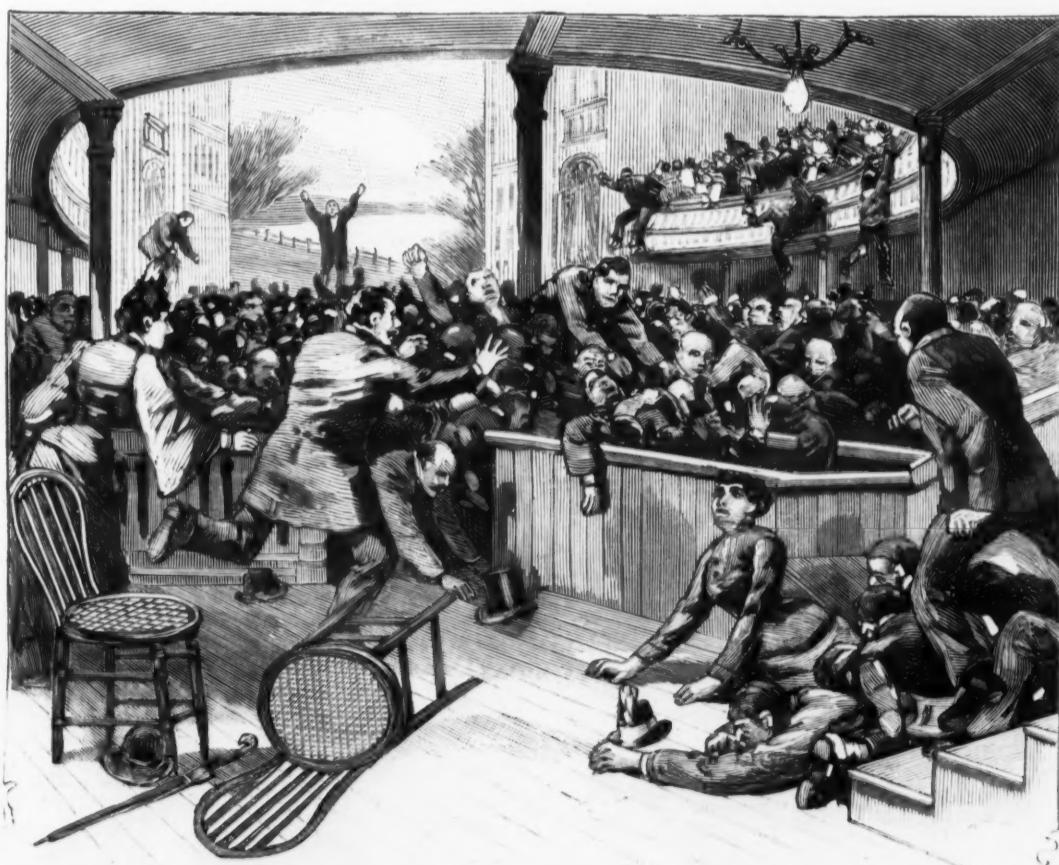
*Jefferson Davis*

THE DAVIS SECTION AT HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, RICHMOND.

[The gravestones shown are those of a child of Mr. Davis's who was killed by a fall in 1862.]



THE LATE JEFFERSON DAVIS.—THE REMAINS OF THE DECEASED.—FROM A PHOTO TAKEN FOR MRS. DAVIS SHORTLY AFTER DEATH.—[SEE PAGE 351.]



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE THEATRE, SHOWING THE NARROW PASSAGE TO THE STREET BY WHICH THE PEOPLE SOUGHT TO ESCAPE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—THE RECENT TERRIBLE DISASTER AT JOHNSTOWN, BY WHICH TEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND EIGHTY INJURED.  
FROM A SKETCH BY A SPECIAL ARTIST.

## SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

HON. P. H. JACOBS, the well-known chemist, editor of the *Poultry Keeper*, *Farmers' Magazine*, and Agricultural Department of the *Philadelphia Record*, says:

"I have examined carefully the Compound Oxygen manufactured by DRs. STARKEY & PALEN, also their mode of treatment by *inhalation*, and have noted the great benefit to those who have need it among personal friends. That it will give to the exhausted system renewed and permanent vitality is beyond doubt."

We are in a position to indorse the above by many instances. We subjoin the sentiment of some of our patients who have been released from the clutch of that relentless ill, nervous prostration.

"BUNKER HILL, IND., March 14, 1888.

"I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of the Compound Oxygen Treatment."

"MRS. FLORENCE BLUE."

"ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1888.

"It is nearly four years since I first used Compound Oxygen, and I have much reason to be grateful for the treatment."

"CHAS. W. CUSHING, D.D."

"No. 331 Decatur St."

"BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4, 1888.

"I was induced by a friend to try your Compound Oxygen Treatment. The result was marvelous. I certainly feel that it has prolonged my life."

"MRS. E. H. HENDERSON."

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing DRs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A FACT. A Baltimore parrot has been taught to say, "Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

Salvation Oil is a genuine preparation for the cure of all pain. Nothing like it. 25 cents.

## TOURS THROUGH MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS people will have a fine opportunity to visit Mexico, its ancient ruins, temples, and shrines, the coming winter in a first-class manner, surrounded by every comfort and luxury to be obtained by riding in elegant Pullman hotel cars. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will sell excursion tickets in connection with Grafton's winter tours to old Mexico, leaving St. Louis December 24th, January 28th, and March 4th. For full particulars apply to company's agents.

## THE SUPERB PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

It is so designated by both ladies and gentlemen because it presents every convenience that they could command in their own homes. The ladies' maids in attendance have wonderfully increased its popularity with the fair sex.

The Limited leaves New York every day at 10 A.M., and arrives at Cincinnati 7:10, and at Chicago 9:45 the next morning.

FOUR TO EIGHT PER CENT.  
INVESTMENTS.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers, Chicago, with a Branch Office at 115 Broadway, New York, offer investors a choice line of City, County, School, and other Bonds and WARRANTS, drawing from 4 to 8 per cent. interest. These securities are suitable for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Funds, Estates, and Individuals. Among those offered are Omaha, Denver, Toledo, and Columbus City Bonds. It is admitted that Municipal Bonds rank next to Governments in point of safety, and pay much better. Parties desiring either to buy or sell securities can get particulars and information by writing to or calling upon the firm. They also extend to customers the facilities of a Regular Banking Business. Land Warrants and Scrip bought and sold.

No CHRISTMAS and New Year's Table should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,  
"The Great Pain Reliever," cures Cramps, colics, colds; all pains 25 cents a bottle.

## BLAIR'S PILLS.

GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**The Cod  
That Helps to Cure  
The Cold.**  
The disagreeable taste of the  
COD LIVER OIL  
is dissipated in  
**SCOTT'S  
EMULSION**  
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
OF LIME AND SODA.  
The patient suffering from  
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR  
WASTING DISEASES, may take the  
remedy with as much satisfaction as he  
would take milk. Physicians are prescribing  
it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion.  
and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other

## THE CHAMPION OARSMAN DEAD.

HENRY ERNEST SEARLE, the youngest man who has ever held the title of champion sculler of the world, died at Adelaide, Australia, on the 9th inst. Searle was born at Grafton, N. S. W., on July 14th, 1866. He won his first race at Chatsworth on November 9th, 1884. In January, 1886, he beat Wallace in a three-mile race at Harwood. In January, 1888, he beat C. Neilson and Hearn, the New Zealand champion. He became champion of the world

tourists, who come and go at will. It is in the midst of the most perfect scenery in Europe, surrounded by lofty mountains, with exquisite views on every side of winding valleys, silvery lakes, and foaming torrents. In the hotel visitors are provided with every comfort and luxury they can reasonably desire, and for these their royal host requires them to pay just what they would have to pay—neither more nor less—in an establishment of equal standing, but of a less anomalous nature. As everything is conducted upon sound economic principles—the duke is his own butcher, baker, and brewer—this inn-keeping is most lucrative; and, when the end of August comes, Karl Theodor has always a handsome sum at his command. This he always sets to work to spend in a manner worthy of his race. An intimation, worded with the most delicate courtesy, is conveyed to the paying visitors that the time is at hand when their rooms will be required for the use of the duke's personal friends. These, as soon as the ordinary tourists depart, begin to arrive, and in the course of a few days there is not a room left in the hotel without its occupant.

For the whole of September, and as much longer as the weather will permit, the duke entertains some 300 of those whom he styles his friends. As a rule, these friends are not chosen from among the very poor, but rather from among that class—the most to be pitied of all—the shabby-gentle, poverty-stricken artists, struggling literary men, half-pay officers, poor professors, university students—all are there enjoying the rest and change they sorely need, and can ill afford to pay for.

AN ELEGANT and USEFUL  
**CHRISTMAS  
PRESENT,**  
IS WILL L. THOMPSON'S  
COLLECTION OF  
POPULAR AMERICAN COPYRIGHT MUSIC.

A mammoth collection, consisting of Popular Songs; Songs with Chorus, Concert Quartets, Popular Sacred Songs, Sacred Quartets, Comic Songs, Piano Solos, and Music for Parlor Organ. The selections include none but the most valuable and most popular American Copyright Music. The book is very large, handsomely bound in heavy cloth, 384 pages, full sheet-music size. Price, \$5. From now until Christmas, will send it, express prepaid, to any part of U. S. or Canada, upon receipt of \$3. (The music, when bought in sheet form, costs \$41.) Address **WILL L. THOMPSON & CO.**, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT BUSINESS  
PALACE.

The magnificent store of Messrs. Darlington, Runk & Co., at Nos. 1126 and 1128 Chestnut Street, and 1127 and 1129 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, is five stories in height, with a frontage of fifty feet on Chestnut Street, and extending in depth 235 feet to Sansom Street, finished throughout in light oak, with superb brass mountings.

The first floor is devoted to the sale of Silks, Dress Fabrics, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Linens and Household Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons and Notions, Laces, Ribbons, Leather Goods, and Silk and Merino Underwear.

On the second floor are the Furs, Coats, and Ladies' Woolens, Muslin Underwear, Mourning and Black Goods Departments, also the Upholstery Department.

The Ladies' and Misses' Dressmaking is conducted on the third floor, in charge of the most skillful persons, and is without doubt the finest Dressmaking Establishment in this country. Models from the leading dressmakers of Paris and London are always on exhibition.

The upper floors are devoted to the manufacture of Ladies' and Children's Coats, Wraps, JACKETS, and Fur Garments, also the Upholstery Work-rooms.

Messrs. Darlington, Runk & Co. occupy the very highest position as Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers of the highest class of Silks and Dry Goods, and this position has insured for them the very highest patronage obtainable, and among their customers can be found some of the most prominent families of America.

Any request for samples or information sent to their Mail Order Department will be promptly attended to.

## A PRINCELY INN-KEEPER.

The London *Graphic* describes a hotel, perched high up on the great Alpine range that separates Tyrol from Bavaria, which enjoys the unique distinction of having for its landlord a prince—one, too, who, perhaps more than any other in Europe, has stood forth as the champion of his order, though it is not so much the rights and privileges of royalty, as its duties, that he insists upon. The owner and director of the Grand Hotel, at Kreuth, is Karl Theodor, the Duke in Bavaria. His father, the Duke Maximilian, who died a few months ago, was a well-known traveler and writer, and his mother, a daughter of a king of Bavaria, is to this day in the South held as a model of all royal virtues. Of course there is a manager in regular charge, but the duke himself drives over most days to see that they are well cared for and happy, and woe betide the luckless attendant who is detected being less courteous in his dealings with the poor student who rents an attic than with the wealthy *voyageur* who indulges in the luxury of a first-floor suite.

Duke Karl Theodor's own home is a few miles distant from Kreuth, at Tegern, where he has turned his palace into a hospital for the blind. He is himself one of the most skillful oculists in Europe, and his door stands open the whole day long to visitors who choose to consult him. He takes regular fees from such as can afford to pay them; but the poor and needy he shakes heartily by the hand, and assures them that they can form no idea of what a pleasure it is for a physician to see his patients.

During June, July, and August the hotel is a charming health resort, thronged with wealthy



NEVER FAIL TO CURE  
SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.  
THROAT AND CHEST AND LUNGS.

MANLY  
PURITY  
AND  
BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE  
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES  
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

NO MAN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimplies to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

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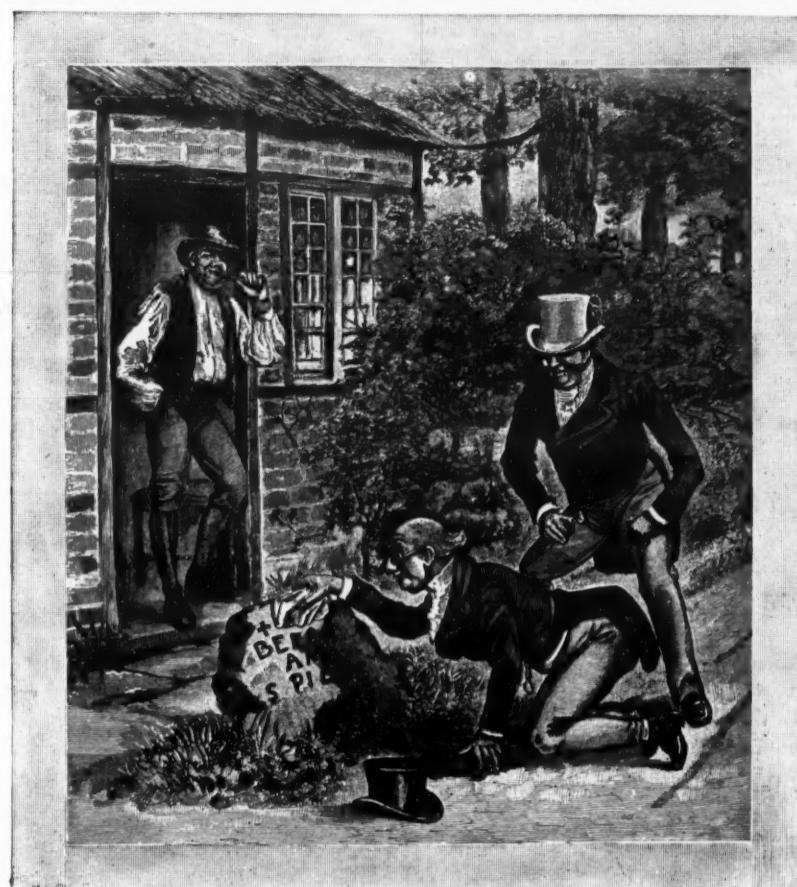
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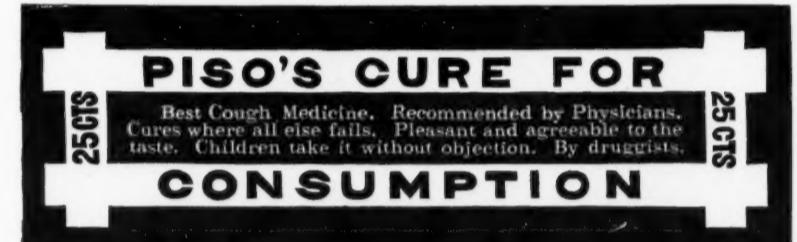
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